

Yale University Library

New Haven Connecticut 06520



AMISTAD CASE

Selected letters (1839-1888) in the

Baldwin Family Papers (MS Group No. 55)

and

Dixon Family Papers (MS Group No. 46)

Microfilmed at the Yale University Library

February 1970

Yale University Library

New Haven Connecticut 06520



The manuscripts copied on this microfilm are in Sterling Memorial Library (Manuscripts and Archives), Yale University.

This microfilm may be used without restriction for any research that does not result in publication.

Publication (including use in doctoral dissertations) of any part of these manuscripts is prohibited unless prior authorization is obtained from the University Librarian of Yale University. Persons wishing to apply for such authorization should send a request for an application form to:

Manuscripts and Archives
Sterling Memorial Library
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Any requests for information concerning these manuscripts should also be sent to the above address.

**HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS & UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
PHOTOCOPY ORDER FORM**

①

NAME MRS. KAY COUSINS JOHNSON DATE 1-20-70

ADDRESS 3518 W. CAHVENG A

LOS ANGELES CALIF ZIP CODE

XEROX MICROFILM OTHER

RE: AMISTAD CASE

MATERIAL TO BE DUPLICATED

NAME OF COLLECTION	BOX NUMBER	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DATE OF MANUSCRIPT YEAR	MONTH	DAY	DESCRIPTION
Baldwin Fam	35	SECGWICK	RS BALDWIN	1839	JAN	16	
		TOWNSEND	"	1839	AUG	30	
		STAPLES	"	1839	SEP	4	
		BROWN	"	1839	SEP	12	
		TAPPAN	"	1839	SEP.	12	
		LEAVITT	"	1839	SEP	16	
		LORING	"	1839	SEP	19	
		COREY	"	1839	OCT	4	
		TAPPAN	"	1839	OCT	12	
		"	"	1839	NOV	11	
		"	"	1839	NOV	21	
		RS. BALDWIN	GILES SEFTON	1839	DEC		ARTICLE SIGNED "JUSTICE"
	36	GRISWOLD	GALLAGHER	1840	JAN	13	
		BALDWIN & CO	RS. BALDWIN	1840	JAN	20	WITH ENCLOSURE FROM GINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
		STAPLES	"	1840	JAN	21	
		RS. BALDWIN	GINNELL, MINTURN & CO.	1840	JAN	22	
		JUDSON	RS. BALDWIN	1840	JAN	24	
		TAPPAN	"	1840	JAN	27	
		R.S. BALDWIN	GINNELL, MINTURN & CO	1840	FEB	13	
		MR. RS. BALDWIN	RS. BALDWIN	1840	FEB	29	
		TAPPAN	"	1840	FEB	29	

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS & UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

PHOTOCOPY ORDER FORM

(2)

NAME JOHNSON

DATE _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP CODE _____

XEROX _____

MICROFILM _____

OTHER _____

RE: AMISTAD CASE

MATERIAL TO BE DUPLICATED

NAME OF COLLECTION	BOX NUMBER	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DATE OF MANUSCRIPT YEAR	MONTH	DAY	DESCRIPTION
Baldwin Fam	36	Johnson	R.S. Baldwin	1840	MAR	26	
		TAPPAN	"	1840	APR	18	
		"	"	1840	APR	24	
		"	"	1840	APR	27	
		R.S. Baldwin	STORRS	1840	MAY	4	
		TAPPAN	R.S. Baldwin	1840	MAY	5	
		R.S. Baldwin	STORRS	1840	MAY	18	
		"	"	1840	MAY	20	
		"	FORSYTH	1840	SEP	9	
		TAPPAN	R.S. Baldwin	1840	SEP	9	
		"	"	1840	OCT	16	
		R.S. Baldwin	TAPPAN	1840	OCT	19	
		Johnson	R.S. Baldwin	1840	OCT	26	
		TAPPAN	"	1840	OCT	28	
		R.S. Baldwin	J.Q. Adams	1840	NOV	2	
		TAPPAN	R.S. Baldwin	1840	NOV	3	
		J.Q. Adams	"	1840	NOV	11	
		TAPPAN	"	1840	NOV	11	
		SEDGWICK	"	1840	NOV	16	
		TAPPAN	"	1840	NOV	21	
		"	"	1840	DEC	16	

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS & UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES PHOTOCOPY ORDER FORM

⑨

NAME JOHNSON DATE _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP CODE _____

XEROX _____ MICROFILM _____ OTHER _____

RE: AMISTAD CASE

MATERIAL TO BE DUPLICATED

NAME OF COLLECTION	BOX NUMBER	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DATE OF MANUSCRIPT YEAR	MONTH	DAY	DESCRIPTION
BALDWIN FAM	36	TAPPAN	RS. BALDWIN	1840	Dec	24	
		WILSON	"	1840	Dec	29	
		TAPPAN	"	1840	Dec	30	
	37	"	"	1841	JAN	8	
		ELIZ. BALDWIN	MRS. RS. BALDWIN	1841	JAN	13	
		"	"	1841	JAN	15	
		RS. BALDWIN	"	1841	JAN	17	
		TAPPAN	RS. BALDWIN	1841	JAN	20	
		RS. BALDWIN	U.S. SUPREME CT.	1841	JAN TERM		PLEA.
		"	MRS. RS. BALDWIN	1841	FEB	2	
		LINQUE (SLAVE)	RS. BALDWIN	1841	FEB	9	
		"	"	1841	FEB	9	COPY
		RS. BALDWIN	MRS. RS. BALDWIN	1841	FEB	15	
		MRS. RS. BALDWIN	RS. BALDWIN	1841	FEB	19	
		RS. BALDWIN	MRS. RS. BALDWIN	1841	FEB	19	
		J.Q. ADAMS	RS. BALDWIN	1841	MAR	9	
		TAPPAN	"	1841	MAR	9	
		JOCELYN, ETC.	"	1841	MAR	11	WITH DRAFT OF LETTER APR. 2
		RS. BALDWIN	LEWITT, ETC.	1841	MAR	12	WITH DRAFT OF LETTER APR. 2
		"	J.Q. ADAMS	1841	MAR	12	
		RONNA (SLAVE)	RS. BALDWIN	1841	MAR	15	

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS & UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
PHOTOCOPY ORDER FORM

(4)

NAME JOHNSON DATE _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP CODE _____

XEROX _____ MICROFILM _____ OTHER _____

RE: AMISTAO CASE

MATERIAL TO BE DUPLICATED

NAME OF COLLECTION	BOX NUMBER	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	DATE OF MANUSCRIPT YEAR	MONTH	DAY	DESCRIPTION
Baldwin Fam	37	J.Q. Adams	R.S. Baldwin	1841	MAR	17	
		TAPPAN	"	1841	MAR	17	
		SEDGWICK	"	1841	MAR	18	
		TAPPAN	"	1841	MAR	22	
		LEAVITT, ETC.	"	1841	MAR	24	
		COLUMBUS, OHIO NEGROES	"	1841	MAR	30	
		PETERS	"	1841	MAR	31	
		LEAVITT	"	1841	APR	1	
		TAPPAN	"	1841	APR	1	
		R.S. Baldwin	TAPPAN, ETC	1841	APR	2	
		J.Q. Adams	TAPPAN	1841	APR	3	WITH LETTER TAPPAN TO BALDWIN APR 13
		STABLES	R.S. Baldwin	1841	APR	6	MEMO
		JUDSON	"	1841	APR	7	
		TAPPAN	"	1841	APR	9	
		LEAVITT, ETC.	"	1841	APR	15	
		TAPPAN	"	1841	APR	17	
		R.S. Baldwin	TAPPAN	1841	APR	23	
		BROWNE	R.S. Baldwin	1841	MAY	10	
		R.S. Baldwin	TAPPAN	1841	JUN	12	ON BACK OF LETTER JUN 12
		"	GRINNELL, HINTURN & Co	1841	JUN	14	
		GRINNELL, HINTURN & Co	R.S. Baldwin	1841	JUN	16	

Hartford Jan'y 16th 1835

My Dear Sir

Many thanks for yours with
the Amiable decision. Your District Judge
is a singed cat or like one according to the
saying - I like the decree much - & entirely
accord that we should make no attempt to
disturb it. Mr. Staples is of the same
mind & I think we ought at once to
say that ~~while~~ we will have nothing to
do with an appeal - The case is too
important to be controlled by a few un-
reasonable individuals. Mr. Tappan
is entirely satisfied.

I write from this place
on my way to Albany. I had not
time to do so before I left for
any thing. Y^r friend H. W.

Theodore Tappan

R. I. Baldwin Esq
H. W.

Newbury Aug 30 1879

Dear Sir

You will probably have learned that the "Low
long black looking schooner" Amistad has been brought
into this District & has been taken into possession of the
Marshall. Of course I suppose that there will be
a trial before the court in this District which will
involve questions of much interest to the poor Africans,
as well as of intricacy in regard to international law.

Mr. Foster has written me from New York
requesting me to see you on the subject & request your
aid. As the prisoners will doubtless be allowed counsel
by the court - it is important that they should have
counsel not merely nominal as it respects legal
acquirements or of principle & feeling towards those who
are so destitute of friends & advisers.

Will they not be allowed to choose
their own counsel, & means provided by the court to
conduct their defense? Would you be willing to
undertake their cause? Mr. Staples has been seen &
will engage in the case if the parties will. Mr. Foster
writes me "If Mr. Staples can be employed with Mr.
Baldwin please write him immediately as he may be
engaged on the other side."

Finding as you do that you are not to

return until Sept. I take the liberty to write this
& would be glad of a reply as soon as may be, - with
any suggestions you may be disposed to make on the
subject.

The schooner has not yet arrived, but is
highly expected here from New London.

Very Respectfully Yours
Thos. Munroe

New York Sept 4. 1839

R. S. Balch Esq.

Sir I am informed by the friends of the black prisoners lately brought to New-York that you have been or are to be retained for them. I have been engaged and where necessary will attend - Our family are in so much affliction that I cannot leave now. I wish to say that I understand an interpreter goes up this Boat who understands several negro dialects and shall be glad to hear what you may learn this time.

I also wish to say that I think it all important that the Marshal should procure flannel clothing for these miserable beings immediately or he will freeze them all down soon with the probably the inflammatory rheumatism or some other disease that will confine them and that they should every two or three days in fair weather be taken out and made to walk some distance - I have so written to the Marshal at the request of friends here.

P.S. As soon as you can find out what proceedings are intended in this case please inform me.

Yours &c J. P.

Dr. H.

I know by the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, but professional. I need be always sufficiently acquainted to observe unnecessary ceremony - I therefore take leave to write to you in regard to the matter in which we both feel an interest.

I have been engaged to take part in the trial of Conger and others upon the charge of Treason and Murder on the High Seas. - At any sacrifice I shall and conscientiously say duty to those unhappy men, but at the same time I do not wish to lose time unnecessarily - I presume the case will not be tried before Monday week - some day, perhaps will close before the indictment will be found - the Defendants will be called to for days notice after Bill found, and thus the first week will be consumed - Such are my views, but as you are nearer the scene of action than I am, you will do me a favor by apprising me of the exact position & progress of the business, and by likewise affording me an opportunity of being present at the opening of the trial.

Very Truly Yrs.

David Paul Brown
Sept. 12 1839

RS Bledman Esq

New York, Sept 12/39.

Dear Sir,

On arriving here I found a letter from Mr Choate, of Boston, saying that he regretted to say that a previous & unavoidable engagement would prevent him from acting as counsel in the case of the African prisoners. The Committee, after consulting Mr Staples, engaged Theodore Sedgwick Jr. Esq. His office is in the same building with Mr Staples, & he is an active & talented young lawyer.

We have also concluded not to retain the counsel, but in case the friends of human rights at Boston, Philadelphia &c. choose to retain eminent counsel to be associated with the three gentlemen retained by the Committee they can do so, leaving it to Mr Staples, as Senior Counsel, to arrange, with the Committee, who will open the case and argue it.

Gov. Ellsworth, we learn, has offered his services. Our Boston friends think of employing Mr Richard Fletcher, late M. C. The

Philadelphia express an intention of retaining
John Sergeant, or D. M. Brown, Esq.

We shall rely upon you to prepare the
cause for trial & probably to open.

So much anxiety is expressed that every
precautionary measure should be taken in case
the Gov^t should attempt suddenly to remove
the prisoners that the Genl. will require to prepare
a writ of Habeas Corpus immediately, & to have
all the arrangements made, and at hand, to
serve it in case of necessity.

The Spanish minister has demanded
the prisoners to be sent to Cuba. Our Gov^t
will doubtless surrender them if they can
write it not be well for you to advise with
Gov. Ellsworth as to what measures will be
taken by the Gov^t of the State of Conn. in case
the Gov^t of the U.S. interferes untowardly.

We ought to have some trusty man
to watch the proceedings of the Marshal &
with reference to the prisoners, & to give you
immediate notice in case of necessity. I
have written to Mr. Amos Townsend on this
subject.

Mr. Stott says our courts may
I must regard laws of Spain as founded
upon treaties with other powers. I have
obtained from the British Consul 7 vols
of Parliamentary documents of recent date
that throw much light upon this subject.

You will see in the Emancipator
of this week, a copy of which I send
to you, a letter from Judge Fay,
containing important references.

If I can get an Emancipator of
July 11th containing notices of the cor-
respondence between Lord Palmerston &
Mr. Stevenson, I will send it to you.

Respy. yours
Lewis Tappan

The Spanish article in
the Express & American has
alarmed many persons, but
Mr. Staples thinks of replying to
it in the American

[Sep. 16, 1839]

Who will trust the present administration in regard to law when more
but the lines of foreign blacks are concerned? It will be too late to get prepared
perhaps soon. - The Com. do us harm to secure a better Conf. Ready to meet
since the Africans and is great regret - J. J. Locally

New York, Monday 3rd Oct 1839

Dear Sir
Your letter came to
hand shortly after 2 o'clock, &
as soon as I could see Mr. J. J. Locally, we
read over your statement &
sent it to the Com. for their
it will go to the same way
amended.

David Paul Brown has
offered to assist in trying the
case. I have not accepted him
not knowing whether it would
be acceptable to the other counsel.
Can you ascertain this?

Choate cannot attend to it
much to his regret. The other
friends remain and Fletcher.

What do you think of a public
meeting in the Warehouse
& have Barnes address ^{with the others} there
If you think favorably of it
please engage him. I have
written to Francis Payson to
write on Monday ^{the 18th} - J. Coffin
has just enlisted for W.D. & it is
not likely he will go. Yours
Herbert

I leave it
to you

I leave it
to you
M. J. O'Brien Esq.
New Haven

The Globe says they are to be given
up to Spain - Don't trust to
Spaniards, but have the Unit
of Human Corps ready by all
means.

Boston, Sept. 19, 1839.

Dear Sir,

I have this afternoon mailed you a letter directed to Hartford, giving information of a very intelligent young man here who speaks three African languages, Ah-nee-go, - Mandingo and Mah-kee-no - besides Spanish - and who speaks English very well.

I have given a ^{Taken from his lips} short vocabulary of 20 or 30 of the most common words, - in each of the African languages, - that you might be able to ascertain whether he would probably be of service to you as an interpreter.

I have requested the Postmaster at Hartford (in a note on the corner of my letter) to forward it to you.

at New Haven, if you should have
left. Perhaps you would do well
to write to some friend in Hartford
to see that this direction is attended
to.

Yrs respectfully

Ellis Gray Loring,

No. 27 State St

Boston.

James Booy a colored man apparently about
eighteen years of age, being duly cautioned
and sworn deposes and says.

That he has seen and conversed with
all the colored persons who were taken from the
La. Amistad and are now confined in
New Haven County Jail, except two, whose names
are Mome, and Pie, and Antonio, the endle
who was the servant of the Captain of said
vessel, as he is informed. The above mentioned
colored ^{persons} with whom he can converse, speak
the Mandi language, which is a native African
language, and was taught me by my
father and mother, and the words of the
above mentioned colored persons are the
words which I use, and we will understand
each other when speaking the Mandi. The
names of the Africans who are now in said
Jail have appropriate meanings, the
name Sa. Fuleh means "the sun". The
name "Ya buung" means "God save us". The
name "Kumbo" means an animal which
the English call a "Cricket". The name "Yam-
moni means "Sea Duck".

The name "Pung-wani" means "English Dusk".
These prisoners speak of the River "Mura", of the
place "Lomboko" both of which I have seen, in
Africa, and they speak no language except
native African, and from their language and
manners, and appearance, I am sure they are
native Africans. I learned to speak the English
language in Sierra Leone and have been
taught to read ^{and write}, and have been employed to
interpret to Mr. Joshua W. Gibb the account
which the above Africans give of themselves,
and have truly interpreted the questions of
Mr. Gibb to them, and their replies to the
questions, and saw him take down their
answers in writing. I was born in the Mandi
country, in a place called Gho-rum, and
there the Mandi is my native language.
I conversed with these Africans separately
in the presence of Mr. Gibb, and they are
consistent in their ^{his} story of the place from
which they sailed in Africa, and of their
voyage, to the Assurnu, the route which

happened then and their voyage to the United
States. They said one say they were three moons
from Africa to Haranna, and landed near
Haranna, passed through it, were about ten
days on the Island, and then went on board
the *Consistent*. I am a sailor on board the
British Brig of War *Barrad* now in New York.
And further the Depoant saith not.
James Covey

State of Connecticut

County of New Haven ss. New Haven Feb^y 4 1839 then
and there personally appeared James Covey
who signed the foregoing deposition in my presence
and made solemn oath to the truth of the same
before me
Samuel J. Hittcock Judge of
New Haven County Court.

The foregoing deposition was reduced to writing by me in the
presence of James Covey the witness who was examined
cautioned and sworn to testify the whole truth, and
by said witness subscribed in my presence, and such other
actions are taken at the request of Roger G. Baldwin Esq. who is
counsel for "Fido", "Graham", "Kimo" & sundry other persons mentioned

in the foregoing disposition now confined in New Haven County
Jail, and also have been libelled for salvage by Wm. R.
Gedney & Co. together with the Schooner Amistad and her crew
go, which Libel is now pending before the Hon. District Court
for the District of Conn. to be held by adjournment at
Hartford in said District on the 19th day of November 1839
The reason for taking said disposition is that the vessel
James Barry is bound to run in the British Brig of War
Providence from the port of New York. The command of the
Libellants R. J. Ferguson Esq. of New Haven was duly notified
to be present at the taking of said disposition but did
not attend. I am not attorney nor of counsel, nor in
any way interested in said cause. Certified by
me

Samuel J. Wetmore Judge
of New Haven County Court

Wm R Gedney

641 51-12

10 7 67

1844-1845

New York, Oct 12/39.

R. S. Baldwin Esq

Dear Sir,

The certificate of the Clerk, accompanying the Affidavits brought by Mr. Staples, was not in legal form. Still two of them were passed before Judge Cathey detected the error. Those two are on file. I do not know how we can obtain them again. But I enclosed Kimball and Felt's affidavits, and a new certificate can be attached to these, and perhaps it can be so written as to cover all four of the affidavits. I think the certificate should contain the following information: That on the 12th day of October 1839 and on the 13th day of the same month and year I, John H. Hildreth, Clerk of New Haven County Court, do hereby certify that the said Kimball and Felt's affidavits are on file and on record in the State of Connecticut. That I am a Justice of the said Court, and a member of said Court, and that his signature to the foregoing affidavits of Felt, Kimball, and Felt is his own signature. I do hereby certify that I have taken and set my hand and the seal of the said Court this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand

I enclose the former Certificate, and reference to the Statute from Mr Sedgwick.

I mean to have the Affidavits, with new Certificate, returned to me soon as possible, by mail, or some very trusty hand.

We met with difficulty with the first Judge applied to, but Judge Edwards said there was no objection that Popis meant Ruess. This was anticipated, I had to get affidavits from the Ruess man, the Juror &c.

On applying next to Judge Bailey he pointed out the error in the Certificate. The object is to bring suit in the Superior Court. I don't know if it is possible to do so.

I learn that Ruess left here yesterday afternoon in the Hartford Boat. Whether he stops at New Haven we cannot say. Mr Staples thinks you had best have him arrested at once if he is in your city. If he has gone to where I have told me as usual to have him arrested wherever he is.

It is better to have both Masters and Ruess arrested in Connecticut ^{than} here. By writing to Dwight P. Jones of New London and someone at Hartford, with directions how to proceed, we may be able to arrest both of the Spaniards should they go to either of those places. Meantime, on the return of the affidavits, we will be ready for them here.

I suppose it will be necessary to detain

James Covey as a witness & interpreter. If so will
you have him subpoenaed, and evidence of it for-
warded to me for Capt Fitzgerald of N. B. M.
Brigantine Burrard, who will want it to exhibit
on his return to his station. The other young
Africa can return to the Brig.

The word Pepi should, I learn, be
spelled Pepe, and is a sort of nickname
given by Spanish slaves to their masters, equi-
valent to father or old man.

Ifs Ruiz and all enter. will probably
be in ^{now or shortly} connection, it is important that prompt
measures be taken to arrest them.

I enclose for your perusal a copy of a
characteristic letter from John Quincy Adams
to Mr. Quincy, a lawyer & friend of mine at
Boston. Beside kind as to return it to me.

Did Mr Townsend say to you that your
draft at one day's sight on S. W. Bondist 143
Nassau St. for fifty dollars would be duly honored?

Respectfully yours
Ellis Tappan

New York, Nov. 11/39.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq

New Haven

Dear Sir,

The following persons should be sub-
poenaed as witnesses to attend the Dist^t Court at Hartford
on the 19th instant. Cannot interest be made with
the Dist^t Atty to have them, or some of them, sub-
poenaed on behalf of the U. S. so as to save us the ex-
pense? - If so please have it done. -

1. John Jay Hyde, editor of the New London Gazette
who can testify that Ruin told him the negroes
were just from Africa.
 2. Samuel Hale, ^{of New London} he and Dwight P. James ask Ruin
if the negroes could speak English - he replied "one of them
can speak a few words in English" James said "Can
they speak Spanish?" Ruin replied, "Oh no, they are
just from Africa or recently from Africa". How is this,
said Mr James, that one of these men can speak English?
"Why", replied Ruin, "they probably learned it on the coast of
Africa".
 3. Dwight P. James of New London
 4. R. R. Madden, M. D. British Agent for Libera-
ted Africans, Havana, now in this city.
 5. Professor Gibbs, Mr Day & Co.
- Respectfully yours
Lewis Tappan

R. S. Baldwin Esq,
New Haven,

New York, Nov. 21, 1839.

Dear Sir,

Mr Smith of Hartford handed me a Subpoena for Jas Covey & Dr Madden with a request that I would have it served on Dr M. and return it to the Marshal or U.S. Clerk at New Haven before the 19th. It had been served on Covey.

I handed it to the Dy. Marshal here, but he did not find Dr. M. nor return it to me personally. I enclosed it to Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Hartford, but it arrived after he left that City. I have written to have it sent to you.

Dr. M. expects to sail for England on Monday. If his expenses as an U.S. witness can be paid it will be very acceptable & I will thank you to write me what sum I may advance him therefor.

Dr. M. was greatly pleased with yr management of the case, as was Mr Leavitt.

Respectfully
Yours
Lewis Tappan

Prof. Gales & Son

I have noticed with surprise the expression of an opinion, in the National Intelligencer, that it is the duty of the Executive, under our treaty with Spain, to cause the Africans of the Amistad to be delivered up, as property, to the Spanish claimants. As the case of these unfortunate persons, - all of whom, (as they are able satisfactorily to prove,) were, within the last eight months, feloniously kidnapped in their native country, - is now pending before that department of the Government, I am, however, by the constitution, "extended to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the U. States, and Treaties made in pursuance of their authority," it ~~seems to me to be~~ a departure from the course you have been accustomed to pursue in similar cases, to anticipate its decision, or seek to influence it, by invoking the interference of the Executive, with the appropriate functions of the Judiciary.

The 9th article of the Spanish Treaty provides that "all ships or merchandise whatsoever which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, & so be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be taken care of and restored entire to the true proprietors, as soon as due & sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

No one, will, of course, deny, that this provision in the Treaty is obligatory on our Government, in all

cases which come within its language or spirit,
But few, it is believed, will concur in the opin-
ion that conflicting claims in regard to the
proprietaryship of property, or the still more
sacred right of personal liberty, are "questions
to be settled by the Executive, and not by the
Judiciary."

The same Treaty which contains the provision
already cited, points, in its 20th article, to "the
Courts of Justice" as the proper department of the
Government to which resort is to be had by the citi-
zens of either State, "for the recovery of their properties,
the payment of their debts, and for obtaining sat-
isfaction for the damages they may have sus-
tained," whether the persons whom they may sue
be subjects or citizens of the country in which they
may be found, or any other persons whatever. The
proceedings may have taken refuge therein; and the proceedings
of the Courts shall be the same,
as if the contending parties had been subjects or
citizens of the said country."

If a vessel laden with merchandise, and
claimed to have been rescued from pirates or
robbers, is brought into a port of the U. S. it
is obvious that before it can be delivered up
to a Spanish Claimant, or Minister acting
in his behalf, two questions of fact are to be
determined: first, whether those who were found
in actual possession of the property, were really
pirates or robbers, — a fact which is never to be
presumed, ^{but the contrary} until confessed, or judicially ascertained.
and secondly, whether the claimant, or if there
be more than one, which of them is "the true
proprietor" of the property? There are grave

questions, simply respecting the rights of the parties,
requiring for their solution a judicial examination
before a tribunal where all who are interested
may appear and be heard.

If incriminate property be the subject of such
issue, then she who found in possession of
the property, at the time of the seizure, and
owned to be its owner, and the burden of
proof necessarily rest upon him who claims the
contrary. And if the fact of piracy be established,
the question of ownership still remain open, to be
determined by all who may choose to assert their title.

The property may have been shipped from a Spanish
port, and accompanied by papers prima facie im-
porting that it belonged to Spanish owners; but no
lawyer will contend that those papers would
preclude an Englishman, or an American, from
proving title to the property in our Courts, and show-
ing that the pretended papers were either fraudu-
lently obtained, or as is claimed to have been the
case with the papers of the Arcturion, used to
cover persons or property fraudulently substituted
for that which is described in the license.

The danger of permitting questions like these to
be decided, - without right of appeal - by the Executive
is shown no judicial power is conferred by our con-
stitution, is sufficiently obvious, when property alone
is the subject of contention. How much more import-
ant is it that such power should not be conferred by
the Executive, when questions of personal liberty, and
perhaps even of life and death, are involved in the issue.

our obligations to Spain, under the Treaty, and to be ascertained, and fulfilled, in consistency with our duties to the inhabitants of the countries, with which the United States are in amity, and with the fundamental principles of right and justice which lay at the foundation of our institutions. Not only is the language of the Treaty to be expounded in accordance with these principles, but our duty in regard to the rights of others, then judicially ascertained by our Courts, is just as imperative without a Treaty stipulation or Covenant, as with it.

If the laws of Spain, equally with the laws of the United States, ^{have since 1820} denounced the Africa Slave Trade as felonious and piratical, it is as much the duty of our Courts, to render justice to the victims of a Spanish Slave, when brought before them without any wrongful act on the part of our own Government or its officers, as it would be if their wrongs were inflicted by American citizens. The question as to the validity of the capture of a Spanish Slave, by an American armed vessel, and the obligation of our Courts in such case to repair the wrong by restoring things as they were at the time of such capture, rest on a different principle. That was the case of the Antelope, in which the Supreme Court was equally divided in opinion as to the obligation to restore.

Will any one deny that the right of an English man, illegally held as a slave by a subject of the Regency of Algiers, to assert his

The Amistad were never slaves. They were
felicitously kidnapped and brought to the S.D.
of Cuba, in violation of the laws of Spain, and
were then legally free. No Spanish Tribunal
has ever pronounced them to be slaves; nor were
these individuals described as such in the papers
of the Amistad. Ruiz & Montez obtained a
license or permit to ship a certain number of
negroes (a term wholly inapplicable to Afri-
can negroes imported since 1820.) without any
description, or designation of nature, except by
certain Spanish names, which these individuals
do not recognize, and by which they were never
known. This license, which could only have
been obtained, according to the statement of S. Montez,
from the Spanish Commission, by a false representation,
was used as a cover by Ruiz & Montez for
the shipment of Bozal (or newly imported) ne-
groes, who were slaves, in a large proportion
of whom must have been born since the prohibi-
tion of the traffic, as Ruiz & Montez very well
knew. When found on our coast, the Africans
were defacto as well as de jure free. And
the question now is - not whether these who were
slaves by the laws of Spain and are found cas-
ually here in the possession of their owners, shall
be liberated by our Courts, but whether men and
children who were born free, and who have never been
held as slaves for a moment, except as the vic-
tims of piracy and fraud, shall when they have
escaped from bondage and sought an asylum in our
Country, be reduced to slavery by the active inter-
ference of the Executive, or of the Judicial Tribunals of our
Country. Even if the Municipal law of Spain would

terminate the holding in slavery of free persons
thus illegally introduced; the question of liberty
or property ~~must~~ must, on the principles assumed
by our own Government, in their correspondence
with Lord Palmerston, be here "determined by
some other test than the municipal law of
Cuba or Spain, to which these Africans" have
never voluntarily submitted themselves." But in
the present case they are equally free, by the
law of Spain - and of the United States, as well
as by the laws of Portugal. Justice.

The article of the Treaty by saying the subject
 of the subject is applying it to satisfy the claim
 of the creditor. The article by him the same
 price? 2. stipulations intended for the injury
 of justice to private claimants who rights not
 depend on an examination of evidence, and from
 the claim does not arise out of any wrongful act
 of the Government itself, have always been regarded as
 of judicial and of legislative character. Foreign
 nations. The negotiator with civil states on such
 has to know the character & organization of the
 negotiator himself, and stipulations in the latter
 the constitutional protection of private rights to
 disputes when accompanied by different marks, as in
 party referred in them for to whom the judicial
 character depends on distance, to the Congress
 of the time. And it was with a view to the
 unusual position that the Court decided in the
 Spanish Debt case doubly intended, pointing to the
 Court of claims courts in the plan of report for
 the recovery of the subject by foreign stipulations
 for the same justice as in the United States
 of the Court.

Foreign
 subject to jurisdiction

The case referred to by you is indeed a very
 one of course peculiar to every lawyer.
 The case of *Shook* was decided & justified on the
 ground that it was "in its nature," as Ch. J.
 Marshall said (See 52 U.S. 286) "a national and
 upon the nation." It was not a question in which
 any subject of Great Britain had an interest. It was
 a claim under the Treaty which the Executive had
 alone proposed the means of executing? And that
 was the principle on which Ch. J. Marshall said
 that the Executive in the case which we have
 taken. But as Chief Justice in that case under-
 took to decide the facts upon which it was then deter-
 mined whether the same principle had arisen.

Am-Bowen Jan 13. 1840.

Dear Sir.

The kindness with which you have ever treated me, & the interest you have ever manifested in my welfare leads me to trouble you at the present time with matters concerning which I feel the need of the counsel of judicious friends & wisdom from on high.

I suppose you are already ~~aware~~ aware of the decision of Judge Lusk in respect to these Africans in our jail. & that now it is probable, that they will within a few months be sent back, or at least be on their way to their native land. The scene that ~~took place~~ presented itself when ~~the~~ ~~was~~ in formal, that they were not to be sent back to Havana but returned to Africa was exceedingly interesting. They seemed overjoyed. Cinque with some six or eight others cast themselves at the feet of the one ~~who~~ communicated to them the joyful news. Language could not express the joy they felt. They were ~~asked~~ ^{asked} them by Mr. Lippard if they wished to have teachers go with them to Mendic. They replied, yes... & gave the same answer ~~upon~~ ^{to} the question if they wished Mr. Griswold to go. I asked them what they would do to me, if I should go. Cinque leaped from his seat, & running across the room threw himself at my feet expressing ^{by the act} I suppose, a willingness to do whatever I should wish. ^{and} assured me that they would take care of me & not let any one injure me.

That they will return to Africa I suppose is not yet

certain. ~~The~~ parties may yet appeal. I shall be surpris-
ed if the Spaniards do it. & I do not think that the friends
of the Africans will. I shall exert the little influence
I possess to prevent it. The Community has gone with
us thus far, but if more not satisfied I fear all sym-
pathy will be lost, & we shall secure no real good.
Mr Baldwin contended that the Executive had nothing to do with
it & most certainly, I do think that the construction of
the law was a very loose ~~one~~ that point, as made by
the Judge, but I consider it as much in our favour
& think we may as well be quiet. ~~For~~ If they remain in this
country I presume that in a short time some of them will fall
into the hands of villains, who imagine they can use them
for gain, & soon will be poor miserable circumstances or worse.
— But I have forgotten the subject for which I commenced
writing.

Lewis Leppan has inquired of me to day if I am wil-
ling to return to Africa with these men & attend them
to their own country. Suggesting that in such case I can prob-
ably obtain the appointment of agent for the Govt.

He says moreover, that if I will go. He thinks he can obtain
me support from some private individuals - says that
Genl Smith has empowered him to make such an
appointment & will pledge support. Now Sir what shall
I do? Many obstacles seem to lie in my way. I have not
yet through with my ~~studies~~ course of study - I have not been
anticipating any move like this, at present & my circum-
stances are not in a very favourable state. I have again

of supported by a private individuals or individuals.
very suddenly & unexpectedly my resources may be cut off.
Again in such case I should not have access to so great a number
of Christians - I mean that a few only would be likely to know
what I might be doing & would pray for me & for those
with whom I might be labouring. I should be cut off
from almost entirely from ~~except~~ the world & men so that if
there were missionaries upon the coast ~~between~~ whom & my-
self there might be some intercourse.

There are something worth noticing upon the other side.
I think I have the entire confidence of these men & I believe
they would defend & protect me at all hazards. & such
an other opportunity for introducing the knowledge of the truth
into Africa we can perhaps never expect.

Dear Sir, can you tell me what duty is - Can you advise
me ~~what~~ can you make any suggestions that will throw
light upon my path & aid me in deciding as to what
God would have me do. If I can do more good. If I can
do more to honour God by going to Africa now with these men
I wish to go - I am not my own but Christ's - & all mine.

As the A. B. C. F. M. is desirous of extending its mis-
sionary work the support derived from private individuals should fail.
might there not be such an understanding between ~~us~~ that I
could be taken under ~~its~~ patronage & become its missionary?

Some other questions I might ask but I fear I have trespass-
ed too far upon your time. Will it be convenient for
you to write me soon in reply to this.

Believe me yours in Christ

Rev J. H. Collocott.

B. Gidwood

I hope - Sir. you have regained your health - & that your daughters
are again well. - Be so kind as to remember to them & Mr
G. & Miss F. - to all your family.
I ask an immediate answer if convenient. as I must make
an immediate decision. — — — — — B. G.

RECEIVED
New. Thomas H. Gallaudet.
Hartford.
Conn.

Jan 15 1851
Paid

New York January 20th 1872

Wm. S. Baldwin Esq
New Haven

Dear Sir

We take great pleasure in introducing
to you our highly respectable friends Messrs Crimmett
Minturn & Co. of this City, who are desirous to avail
themselves of your professional services

Confident that their interests will command
your best attention & with our wishes for your success
in their behalf

We remain

Yours friends truly

Baldwin & Co

J. Charles A. Green

New York Jan'y 25th 1840.

A. J. Baldwin

Chf. New Haven

With reference to the annexed letter of introduction from Messrs Baldwin & Co. we have to request your attention to some business relating to the "Amistad" the proceedings against which need ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~care~~, you are already familiar.

Our friends at Havana had goods ordered the vessel which are in the Cts. at New London & during the last sitting of the Court we employed Mr. Wm. P. Cleveland Jr. of that place to appear for us - it appeared however that the Court decided to allow Gidney & others a Salvage of $\frac{1}{3}$ of their value, said value to be fixed by appraisement, and we are thus very advised by our friends Messrs N. W. W. Billings of New London that it has been done and a return will be made on the 23rd inst -

We think that Gidney and others are not

entitled to any compensation, and if so the value
of the goods should be estimated in kind.

We wish you to make an appeal, meantime
we write our friends at New London not to pay the
Salvage on the valuation of the appraisers.

Wm. B. Pillsbury
New York

Frederick M. Mott
and
1840

Ballou & Co.

New Haven
Conn.

Wm. B. Pillsbury

NEW YORK
JAN 21

Wm. B. Pillsbury

Should you require any particulars as
now to proceed in this business, the same
will be furnished you by Messrs. Pillsbury
We are yours respectfully
Frederick Mott & Co.

Albany 21 July 1850

Dear Sir I come from N.Y. last Thursday
and Friday night have been here ever
since & expect to remain here this & third probably
next week attend of the Supreme Court. I
have heard of no movements concerning the
officers since I left New Haven. Thinking
I left I saw in New Haven Harbor a ship of war
which came out of N.Y. - the Saturday preceding
what this means it seemed to me a little uncertain
till I saw Judson's opinion which was handed
over by Mr. Tappan. I think this subject needs
a little watching. A gentleman this evening
informed ^{me} that John Van Buren, the Presd. of Congress
to him great dissatisfaction at Judson's opinion &
that the question had a great & important
political bearing of which Judson had taken
no notice. He spoke of the opinion in strong
terms of disapprobation. My informant was well
convinced that the Presd. would be greatly dissatisfied
with the opinion. I am - may not the Spanish
Minister think the Dutch ally affected - with
me drawn to the plan if anything occurs
of any moment.

Yours &c
Wm. H. Steple

Wm Jan 22 / 1840

My dear friend Mr. [unclear]

Gentlemen

You were of the 20th
is received. I will attend the District
Court on the 23rd and take an appeal from
the decree allowing salvage to Capt. Sedgwick
and his crew on the goods of your friends
who were represented by the Chamberlain at the
last term of the Court.

I do not myself consider the officers
and crew of a Government vessel as entitled to
salvage for a service like that rendered by the

Sedgwick.

I am very respectfully

Yours &c &c

Robert L. Sedgwick

Southport June 24 1840

Sir

I have made some slight corrections in the
binding drawn up by you, and still think
it proper to incorporate in the record the
two passports, which will be filled in by
the Clerk. 177. - Holbrook withdrew all
objection to the record as now finished.

Yours Obedt Servt
Andrew J. Jackson

New York, July 27, 1840.

R. S. Baldwin Esq

New Haven,

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter. At the very last moment, supposing you might not be at Hartford, I wrote Governor Ellsworth to make the motion in case of necessity. The reason I deferred it to the last moment was, that I was attempting a negotiation with the President & proposed to release the courts & the Executive from further trouble if he would send the Africans to Sierra Leone. Today I received a letter from my friend at Washington who says "I could not see the President until this morning. He has decided on appeal to the S. C. [C. C. ?] You may suppose that the Government is altogether willing the business should take the course pointed out by the District Judge found that it would not do to sanction the course of principle of that decree, as they would be supposed to be by acquiescence."

We shall see that you soon have another payment, but money will never replace you for your services.

I saw your speech in the Palladium & it was so well done that I did not write out from my notes.

Out of the \$5 enclosed
please pay the Dis. Clerk
\$4.34 for copy of Madden
D. P. M.

With much esteem

Yours truly

Wm. Tappan

20. Feb 13/1840

New Haven Feb 13/1840

Thos. Pinckney Munton Esq
Gentlemen

Yours of the 10th is rec^d. in which
you inquire when the Circuit Court will sit, to
hear the appeals in the case of the Amistad, and
what further proof will be required in behalf of those
you represent?

The Court sits here on the last Wednesday of
April.
I have inquired of the Clerk as to the proof before
the District Court. He informs me that it consisted
of the papers & documents which were found on board
the Amistad, bills of lading &c. None of them are now
on the files of the Court. They may perhaps be in the
possession of the - Consulate; or perhaps in possession
of the U.S. District Attorney who represents in behalf
the Spanish Consul or Minister the owners of the
vessel of the cargo.

I do not understand that there is any dispute
about the ownership of these goods. They were ordered
by the Dist. Court to be delivered to the claimants whom
you represent on payment of salvage, and as only
that part of his decree is appealed from which allows

salvage to the libellants, if the papers in and
in the District Court are such as to show a
prima facie title in the claimants, I do not
think any additional proof will be necessary.

They ought to have been left in the files of
the Court, & I have requested the Clerk to pre-
serve them from the Dist. Attorney if they are
in his possession.

The property of these claimants can be
withdrawn from the custody of the Marshal
by substituting a bond in double the amount
of the salvage decreed; conditioned for the pay-
ment of such sum as may be finally awarded
if any thing. I am very respectfully

Yours obediently

Robert N. Ford

M.B. It will be well for you correspondent to
send you a power of attorney, authenticated
before a notary, authorizing you to represent
their interests & to receive their property or the
proceeds in their behalf.

New Haven Feb. 29 1840.

Dear Husband

Your letter was received last evening with great pleasure, and Edward was very happy to see the tickets, which he had been longing after, since you left home. I intend Sister Charlotte shall have the benefit of one lecture before she leaves. Mother has written, consenting to her stay for one week longer, which will be till Saturday next, and then I shall expect your return. - I feel stronger and better from day to day - and the baby is well and thriving.

The other children are doing well, and Edward and Roger are attentive to me, and obedient to my wishes. My only family trouble is, that Maria is soon to leave us, and we shall miss her faithful services much. Her Aunt Gilbech is in low health, and has made her an advantageous offer if she will live with her. Of course I cannot object to it, and Charlotte is now out to enquire of some one to take her place in our family. Maria will not leave me till I am supplied. Your Father met with quite a loss this week in the death of his

good old bones. She found the stone room open and
so to much cracked eyes; as proved fatal to her
the next day. The sympathies of the neighborhood
were quite excited for the poor criminal.

No letters have arrived about the migrants
to whom we hear from them Mr. Osborne shall be
informed immediately. Edward enquired after
Mr. Rowland and learned he went yesterday to
New York.

Robertson kept himself at work more
than half a day yesterday in transplanting the grape
vines, and transplanting two, he enriched the
ground and I believe did it well. Your
father directed him in measuring the right
place for them in our garden. The cherry
trees he said "people told him" had better
stand a few weeks longer.

Edward has sent you some ~~the~~ papers but
no letter has come for you except one from
Mr. Tappan which your father has just brought
in. Being short I will copy it on the next
page.

The most recent news afloat is that Judge
Daggett is soon to marry M. Lins. His son
Ellsworth is also about being married to a Miss
Watson of Hartford. Yours as ever

Emily Baldwin

New York 27th

Will you please inform me when and where the Circuit Court will sit? I suggested to Mr. Sedgwick, that it might be well, if the Counsel on both sides would agree to it, to lay before the C. C. written arguments with a Report of the testimony given in to the Court below, instead of repeating the pleas and examinations of witnesses. What do you think of this Council?

In the account in the Emancipator of the disbursements made by the Court it was stated that Mr. Staples had been paid \$350. This was a mistake.

He has been paid \$200, and \$60 for his argument here before the Judge in Chambers. The latter I objected to.

Dear Tappan,

New York, Feb. 29/40

R. S. Baldwin Esq--

New Haven

Dear Sir,

When I was attending the U.S. District Court in your city you requested me to write to Ellis Gray Loring Esq of Boston about taking the Deposition of the Spanish Consul. I did so - and presumed that you would see that a regular Commission was forwarded from the Court.

Some weeks since Mr Loring wrote to me "I did not take the Spanish Consul's deposition, because immediately upon receiving your letter to that effect, the news came of Hudson's decision."

I suppose that in order to take his Deposition I must have a commission from the Court, addressed to some magistrate here, or else notice must be given to the adverse party of the time place & purpose &c."

"George S. Willard is a U. S. Master in Chancery, here and a good man." Will you consult Mr Sedgwick on this? I have written R. S. Baldwin today, on this matter."

Mr Sedgwick thinks it would be very unsafe to examine the Consul as a witness in our behalf.

Respy yours Eliza Tappan

Cambridge March 26. 1840

Sir:

Yours of the 21st received 23rd inst came
to hand yesterday. Immediately thereupon I
deemed it proper to communicate the contents
to the Secretary of State that it may be made
known to the Ministry &c

And ascertain through that medium
the final determination of the Spanish gov-
ernment, as to Antonio.

As soon as a reply shall have
been received, I shall be able to inform you
what action can be had on your Motion.

If the President and Secretary of State
should suppose the matter rests under the
treaty with the Convention, the discharge will
emanate from that quarter, in case the
Minister of Spain refuses to take Antonio.

As in an other aspect of the case,
I expect to be furnished from the State
Department, with the evidence of refusal.

I have deemed this the prudent
course, that there may be no cause of complaint
from any quarter.

I have nothing except mere delay, I to
know that the Minister of Spain does not intend
to comply with the decree. It is probable that
he expects a reversal of the whole decree, and
then he could send them all together to Cuba,
and this may be the reason of his not calling for
Antonio. To put this matter beyond doubt
I have requested the Secy of State, to send
me his determination. If he accedes and
sends Antonio away, this is his right.
If on the other hand, he does not want
him, then I shall have the evidence of his
refusal, in such a form, as cannot afterwards
be questioned.

Yours &c. &c.
Andrew Jackson

New York, April 18/40.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.
New Haven,
Ct.

Dear Sir,

Mr Dwight P. Jones is
here on his way to Montreal where he is to reside here-
after. We shall lose his testimony therefore, in the Amistad
case, except so far as it may go up from the Dist. Court.
Mr Jones informs me that John J. Hyde, late editor of a
newspaper at New London (where he now resides) heard. Tues-
day — "I bought them as native Africans". Will it not
be best to have Mr Hyde subpoenaed to attend the C.C.
at New Haven.

Yours respectfully
Wm Tappan

P.S.

I duly rec^d your letter of the 26th March.

New York, April 24/40.

R. S. Baldwin Esq
New Haven
Dear Sir,

I have received yours of the 22^d. Mr Jarvis has gone to Connecticut. Before he went I requested him to call on Mr Staple & ask him whether his deposition ought not to be taken. Mr Staple thought it was not necessary. The evidence he before gave is on record & his testimony of Mr _____ will rebut any falsehood Mr Vega may wish to pursue. Still I regret Mr Jarvis' deposition was not taken.

I will write to Capt. Green to attend on the 29th. we have requested Mr Sedgwick to take the documents you mention.

It is very singular that the documents communicated to our Gov^t. are not on file in the Sec. of State's office. I have written to my brother to see the President what he can do.

Mr Staple showed me your letter to him. It suggests some valuable thoughts. It would be like Judge Thompson to dismiss the appeal instantly on the ground that the Sp. minister had intruded himself & had no right to appeal when the parties litigant are on the spot, and do not appeal. I do not see, ^{but} by the reference you make to Peter's Report, that the case can go up to Sup. Court at Washington. If this be so, and Judge T. entertains the appeal he must decide finally. Should he decide against the Africans agree we not to try the Station Corpus before Ch. Justice Williams?

I hope you will have strength of mind & body, and the Divine aid, to make as strong an effort as you made last January - for, to tell you the truth, I have much more reliance on you, in this case, than on your associates. They do not appear to have dug deep into the great question, either as moralists or lawyers. Truly yours. L. W. Tappan.

New York, April 27/40.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.

New Haven,

Dear Sir,

Mr Sedgwick says it is uncertain whether he will go to New Haven, but he has promised to send me the copy of the Treaty procured from England, and the British Consul promises to let us have the volume of Parliamentary Documents containing the minutes of the Treasury Board - Nov. 1838, which I hope to take up with me Wednesday morning. [The Consul says the books are loaned & he does not recollect who has them.]

I wrote to my brother at Washington respecting your undersigned letter to the President, and he writes Saturday evening as follows - "As soon as I rec'd. your letter I went to the President and he read it & wrote on the back of it an order to the Sec. of State to furnish the copies I admit Wheaton if correct. I lost no time in taking this to the Secretary's Office, but it was too late - it was shut, & will not be opened until Monday at 10 o'clock. I shall hear from him on Monday as I have sent the letter & endorsement to him. I trust it will be in time."

It appears to me that it will be strong ground to take that the App. Minister has no right of appeal - that neither party in Court has in fact appealed.

I wrote to Capt. Green.

James had left for Connecticut.

I judge, from a hint dropped by my brother, that the President's dignity was a little hurt by your writing directly to him! He must be ^{only} approached through his Sec. of State, forsooth, or a friend of the administration!

New Haven May 4th / 1840

As you have manifested a deep interest in the case of the Africans of the Amistad, pending before the Circuit Court on the appeal by the United States from the decree of the District Judge; and as it may be necessary to invoke the aid of Congress to enable us to obtain evidence essential for their protection, I take the liberty to address you in relation to some matters connected with the case of these unfortunate men, and also to direct your attention to an important error in the translation of a Spanish document communicated with other papers on this subject by the President to the House of Representatives.

The original of the Spanish passport, of which a translation purports to be given (Doc. 185 p. 48) is as follows.

" N. Habana 28 de Junio de 1839

Filiación	}	Concedo licencia a guacante y nueva
Estatura		Ladinos nombrados Antonio, Simon, Lucas,
Edad		en la [giving them names by which these
Color		Africanos were never known, & which none
Pelo		of them ever recognize] "de la propiedad de
Forma		Jose Ruiz - para que pasen a Puerto Princi-
Ceja		pe por mar.
Ojos		Dabiendo presentarse con este al juez tor-
Nariz		ritorial respectivo. Enfeletas [señalada]
Boca		
Barba		
Señales particu-		Duchos 22
lares.		

Comand^a de Matricul

Pasan en la Sta Amistad al a Sainaja

Petron Ferrer y Juan 27. 1839

March

By this document it appears that the negroes authorized to be shipped by Ruiz [the passport to Montero is similar] are described as Ladinos, - a term used in the island of Cuba, as stated by Dr. Madden in his deposition, to distinguish native Africans, who by long residence have become acculturated, & versed in the language of the island, from newly imported negroes who

are called "bozals", as well as from the native
creoles.

The District Judge found that the Africans
actually shipped on board the Amistad by Ruiz
& Montez, under this passport, were bozals,
and not ladinos, and that they were not
truly described therein. It may fairly be
presumed, therefore, without impeaching the
integrity of the Spanish Colonial officers that
a fraud was practiced upon them by Ruiz & Mon-
tez in representing as ladinos, Africans whom
they well knew to be newly imported, and
shockingly ignorant of any language but that of
their native land.

In the translation alluded to, the term Ladino
is rendered "sound negroes", thus giving to the
term a meaning entirely different from that
which it imports in the text.

The Attorney General of the U. S. in his opinion
published p. 58, probably not being aware of
the diversity in the description of the property and
the persons to be transported, and of the men who
were actually shipped, seems to regard the pass-
port

1855 Oct 10
May 1855

signed by a colonial Governor as "con-
clusive in regard to the proprietary in-
terest in the thing in question." If no such
evidence existed as that which has been pointed
out, this position it is believed could not
be sustained. In 1. Robinson Adm. R. 212
(Case of the Odin), Sir Wm Scott held that
although such papers duly verified and sup-
ported are strong prima facie evidence in all
cases, yet "if there are circumstances & facts
appearing in the case leading justly to the
conclusion that those papers, though formal
in themselves, are nevertheless false, it would
be ridiculous to say that the Court is bound
by them." And in the case of The Amiable Is-
bella 6 Wharton p. 1. 75. 76. 78. 80. the Supreme
Court of the United States expressly refused to
give such efficacy to a Spanish passport
without documents, when the circumstances showed
that they were obtained by fraud or upon false
suggestions. A similar doctrine was held by Judge
Story in the case of the Esperanza 2 Mason's Rep.
In the case of the Amistad it is not necessary

C
M

New York, May 5th 1840.

R. J. Baldwin, Esq.

New York

Dear Sir

The Committee appointed to attend to the Africans of the Amistad instruct me to write to you for your legal opinion with respect to bringing these unfortunate & cruelly treated men before Chief Justice Wallen's Court of the Supreme Court. There is much dissatisfaction in the community, and has been from the beginning, on account of the Africans lying so long in jail after the decision of the District Judge that they are Boreal negroes. The correspondence recently published at Washington increases this dissatisfaction. Even some of the friends of Mr Van Buren say it is "outrageous". Public opinion will, I am satisfied, bear us out in some strong measures for the deliverance of the poor Africans.

A similar note is addressed to Messrs. Staples & Sedgwick. We await a reply with anxiety.

Respectfully yours

Ellis Tappan

for the Committee

P.S. I am perhaps indebted to you for a N.H. Herald containing an excellent article respecting the Correspondence above alluded to. It will be re-published here. I shall be glad to see more similar articles.

Do not forget to send the committee the framed intransigent the Rev. Mr. White you set from the clerk a few words of the original document.

New Haven May 18th / 1842

My dear Sir

I have delayed a reply to your letter of the 10th instant which was received some days since, in order that I might by incidental conversation with others, enable myself more satisfactorily to answer your inquiries relation to the circumstances and standing of Capt Polk and his family, with whom since his residence in New Haven. I have personally had but a very slight acquaintance. Capt Polk, as you are aware, commands the Revenue Cutter stationed here, and his family have resided in New Haven some six or eight years. Being a Government officer, he is of course an administration man, and his associations have been more with that class of

an citizen who accord with him politically
than with their opponents. Capt Polk is
originally, I am informed from the State of
Maryland. He is a relative of Col. Polk
of Tennessee, the late Speaker, whose brother
was a member of College, a few years since
was intimate in the family. Mrs Polk, whose
maiden name was Townsend, is sister to the
widow of the late Capt. Hoffman of the Navy,
two of whose daughters are at present in
the family of Capt Polk and are said to be
much admired, and esteemed by their acquain-
tances. The eldest daughter of Capt Polk
has, I am told, spent much of her time in
the family of her aunt - Mrs Hoffman - at
Baltimore. I remember to have been intro-
duced to her on board the Steam Boat from
New York by her father six or eight weeks
since, as she was returning from Washington,
and she then appeared to me to be a girl
of prepossessing appearance & pleasing man-
ners. The family have maintained a res-

respectable standing in society here. They visit
in the family of R. J. Seymour Esq., and
are visited by his sons. As regards to the cir-
cumstances of Capt Polk I know nothing.
The family live very respectably and see a
good deal of company; but my impression is
that he depends chiefly if not entirely on the
emoluments of his office for the means of sup-
port.

Washington D.C.

May 20. 1840.

Dear Sir

I send to you, with this, a Document laid on our-tables this morning, being a Message from the President, relating to the Surrender to our Government of persons charged with piracy & murder on board the U. S. Schooner *Plattsburg* in 1817 — & a demand by the British Government of the Surrender of a Mutineer in the British armed ship *See* in 1819. — The last

letter in the Document, from Mr.
Atty. Gen. Grundy, in relation to
the communication to the President,
from Messrs. Staples & Seymour, on
the subject of the Appearances taken
in the Amistad, I have thought
would be particularly interesting

to you. Accept my thanks for yours of
the — last. giving information which
I had requested.

Yours truly
W. Lloyd Garrison

R. S. Balwin Esq
New Haven Ct

[1840]

New Haven Conn. Sept 9/

Sir

It having been reported that a demand has been made for the surrender of the Confiscated arms now in the Custody of the Marshal of this District to the Spanish authorities for trial, or to the Spanish claimants, as property, I take the liberty in their behalf respectfully to protest against a compliance with such a requisition.

It is believed that no power exists (unless stipulated by Treaty) in any department of the Gov^t of the United States to deliver up for punishment to a Foreign Government an offender against its laws who has sought an asylum in the United States. Such, was the opinion of Mr. Jefferson (1st Amer. R. papers 175) & of Ch. J. Jay (2^d Amer. R. papers 125). Such also was the doctrine maintained by Mr. Livingston & other distinguished Citizens in the discussion of the case of Jonathan Robbins.

2. In regard to the claim of the
pretended owners of these Africans, to
have them delivered up as property, pursuant
to the 8th article of the Treaty with
Spain; it is believed to be equally beyond
the power of the Executive to comply with
it. "All cases in law or Equity, arising
under the laws of the U.S. and Treaties
made by their authority" appertain by
the constitution to the Judicial tribunals
for decision.

The United and her cargo, together with
the Africans, are held by the Marshal
under the process of the District Court
of the U.S. and a writ has issued
from that Court for all persons interested
to appear & be heard in regard to the
disposal of the property at Hartford on the
19th of the present month.

The Treaty relates to the Spanish claim
and free access to our Courts, and the
same right it is hoped will be accorded
to the Africans who claim to be free, as
well by the laws of Spain, as by the laws
of Nature. The President, it is believed, will

New York, Sept 9/90

W. S. Baldwin Esq

New Haven,

Dear Sir,

An Staples sent to me your letter to Mr. Sedgwick. I had a copy of Pub. Doc. 20195 received from Mr. Adams which I sent to Mr. Staples.

The execution has been tricky I fear. The President ~~sent~~ wrote upon my letter to my brother an order on the Sec. of State to furnish copies of the documents you wanted or to direct the Sec. of State to acknowledge the genuineness of the copies in question &c, provided they were genuine. Holabird has written to me that he has received no instructions to the above effect. The Acting Sec. today Mr. Forsyth has written to me that the President has caused instructions to be given Holabird, without stating what the instructions are. Mr. Forsyth however refers to his letter to Holabird dated 30th April. I do not believe its contents to much.

I was highly pleased with your letter to Mr. Sedgwick. Let us make a vigorous attack on the 17th, so that Judge Thompson will understand we do not intend to acquiesce in his decision to let the case go up without a vigorous struggle.

I send by Mr. Sedgwick an
envelope which I found in my
keeping house ~~left~~ for a new copy one.
Respy & trust yours
Lester Tappan

94

New York, Oct. 10/90

R. L. Baldwin Esq.

New Haven,

Conn. U.S.

I duly received your favor of the 10th, and have delayed replying in hopes of obtaining from the British Consul the book containing the ordinance of the Queen of Spain of Mar. 2, 1838. To day the Consul showed the books to me, and I looked them over carefully, but could not find the ordinance. The Consul never saw it but says the books he showed me to day are all he put into Mr. Staple's hands before. Mr. Sedgwick John Staple do not remember much about the books. Can you aid me by your recollection?

Yours very respectfully,
Lewis Tappan.

P.S. Mr. Staple considers that his engagement as Counsel for the Africans has terminated & that they are not disposed to employ him further. They wish to return good will for good all they can, according to their success in raising money. Our second Appeal is bringing in money. Mr. Sedgwick told me he considered himself engaged to the termination of the matter. He wish to go with some one in place of Mr. Staples. The form, if you concur, will write to Rufus Choate Esq of Boston who was thought of at first. He shall only on your going to Washington at any rate.

I am urging the matter of building the African with Judge Thompson. He has written several pages of special pleading. I have no idea he will give them up, but, without offending Mr. Sedgwick.

x he will send him an acknowledgment of this. He is very anxious to see the book. He is very anxious to see the book. He is very anxious to see the book.

A. S. Baldwin Esq

New York, Oct 16/40.

New Haven

Dear Sir,

I recollect what you said to me about your claims on the Auditors of Lewis & Holt, & on my return spoke to Burr Hattimans whose brother, with a Mr. Rhoads, were a Com^{ee} to manage the business. Mr. B. H. told me his brother to be bad in a few words, when I intended leaving him.

The Mr. J. Cook you mention I do not know, nor can I find such a person designated in the Directory. Will you inform me who he is & I will call on him.

Truly yours

Wm Tappan

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 16th is received.

The ordinance of the Queen of Spain was among the documents in the British consular collection which Mr. Lodge with brought with him to Hartford at the first trial. It was in the form of a directive, of I remember right, to the Capt General of Cuba & the naval officers on that Station, commanding them to execute with rigor the provisions for putting a stop to the slave trade & liberating its victims. It was dated Nov. 25th 1838. I have an impression that there were two folio volumes of documents brought by Mr. Lodge with - but of that I am not positive.

I am opposed to any going to Washington. I should have no objection, if the case can be heard at such time as will not interfere with the winter term of our Superior Court here, which sits on the 4th Tuesday of Jan'y. The Supreme Court commences its session on the ²⁻³ Monday the first Tuesday of Jan'y. - Mr. Thompson

time. In my judgment it will be expedient to move the Supreme Court to dis-
miss the appeal on the ground stated in
the motion intended to be made in the
Circuit Court, on for the additional reason
that each of the officers regarded as
property - & if less value than \$2000, the
law necessary to confer jurisdiction on the
Supreme Court. Each one of the Officers
has answered for himself. The controversy
is with each separately - the appellants
claiming them as property only. Consequently
it will be desirable to have an appraisal
of them as property, & proof of their value, separately,
made by affidavit, to the Supreme Court.

You mention that the Committee think of
retaining Mr. Choate. I spoke to Judge Will-
iams last evening in relation to Mr. C. He
said he was an able man; but that his
health was precarious, and as he does not
regularly attend the Supreme Court, there
might be danger of disappointment from
that cause. It has occurred to me that

it might be desirable that some person
should be engaged in the case, who will be
in Washington during all the session. As
I know of no one who would give to every
local question a more thorough investigation
than our Senator Judge Thurgood of New-
York.

The documents in the case are now

considerably common, and it seems
desirable that they should be printed as
early as possible - so that abstracts may
be prepared for the County and Council who
may be interested to become familiar with the
facts.

I am pleased to see your letter to the
President in print. Its publication will
have a good effect.

Yours very truly
R. J. Redman

MS The Adcock mentioned in my letter is Thomas
Adcock of the firm of Adcock & Co. 111 Canal Street
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the matter of the purchase of land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York. I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York. I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York. I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education have decided to purchase the land for the purpose of building a school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York.

Boston, Oct 28th 1840.

Dear Sir,

Being here to take some members of my family back to New-York I called upon Hon. Rufus Choate with a view to engage his services, should it be agreeable to you, as associate Counsel for the Africans. His numerous & important engagements will prevent him - especially as no late intimation had been given him of our wish that he should be obtained. I consulted some of the friends of the cause here & suggested to them the advisableness of consulting John Quincy Adams, now at his seat at Quincy, 9 miles from this city. They thought it very doubtful whether the Ex-President would undertake, but on the whole considered the plan very desirable. Yesterday Ellis Gray Loring, Esq and myself rode over to Quincy & had an interview with Mr Adams. I mentioned to him our wishes. At first he seemed to decline, but at length declared his willingness to act with you & Mr Sedgwick as Senior Counsel, & to make the closing argument before the Supreme Court in January. I left with him my scrap books, containing every thing that has been printed, for and con, on the subject, so far as they have reached one. Mr Loring told Mr Adams that the practice was for the junior Counsel to furnish the Senior Counsel a very full answering Brief, and that you would undoubtedly do this. Mr Loring hopes you will do it very soon, and be very full and unreserved with Mr Adams, who feels deeply on this interesting subject, & will devote to it his best powers.

Mr Adams appears to have some misapprehensions about his cause. He thinks Judge Thompson's

instructions to the Grand Jury were wrong - that the African
should have been indicted for murder and piracy - if indeed
a grand jury could be found to do it - and that after being
acquitted they should have been set at liberty. We tried to
explain this matter to him - to show him that Judge Thompson
did not consider that the African had been guilty of piracy &c.
Mr Adams seems to repudiate the modern doctrine that
"free ships make free goods," and that a vessel on the high
seas is, so to speak, part of the territory of the nation to
which it belongs. But, however erroneous Mr Adams's
legal views may be, in some respects, his station, age,
character, &c. &c. will give an importance to his
services in this cause not to be overlooked. Even
if he should make but a short address, and confine
himself to a few points, his services will, we think, be
very important.

Mr Staples will of course go into the case.
He would not go to Washington without additional com-
pensation, and we had rather pay you what he would
require. I hope you will be pleased to be associated
with Mr Adams, and we shall not, for a moment, con-
template your declining to go to Washington. Perhaps the Court
may assign a day for this trial to accommodate you. Be-
lieve me as it may you have enlisted nobly in this cause, you
have borne the burden & heat of the argument, and we know
of no man in whom we could repose so much con-

fidence to conduct it to a final issue. The sacrifice to you
will, we know, be considerable, but we shall exert ourselves to
obtain a reasonable sum to compensate you in part at least.
Mr Adams is pleased with the idea of being associated with
you in this cause, and remarked that it appeared to him you
had been the principal advocate, &c.

I suggest the propriety of your opening a cor-
respondence at once with Mr Adams, who has, I presume
some leisure now to give to the cause. Please drop me
a line to New York, where I expect to be in a day or two.

If you think it necessary to send Mr Adams
copies of any part of the proceedings please have them pre-
pared at our expense.

Respectfully & truly
Dear Sir,

Yours
Lewis Tappan

R. S. Baldwin, Esq

New Haven,

Conn.

Copy to L. Q. Adams
Nov 2. 1845

New Haven Nov 2^d 1845

Dear Sir

I have learned with great satisfaction from Mr. Lewis Tappan that you have consented to aid by your wisdom and talents, the counsel heretofore employed for the Africans of the United States in the approaching trial of their case before the Supreme Court at Washington.

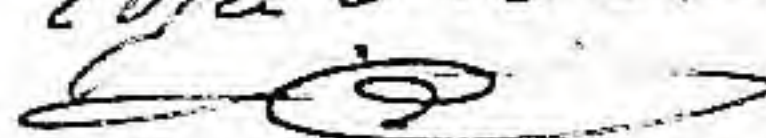
Knowing as I do that your warmest sympathies have from the first been enlisted in behalf of these unfortunate persons, thrown by Providence upon our protection under circumstances of peculiar interest, involving

not only their individual destiny, but deeply
affecting the honor of our Country, my con-
fidence in the triumphant vindication of
their cause, - ~~resting as it does on these~~
~~great principles of right and justice, which~~
~~our Government is professedly based,~~ - is greatly
increased by this new and unlooked for ac-
cession to our strength.

It will afford me great pleasure to be
permitted to communicate with you on this
subject; and I will at an early day trans-
mit for your consideration, a statement of the
material facts in the case, as they appear
on the records of the Court.

I am with great respect

Yours ob. & serv.

John A. Baldwin


New York, Nov. 3/40.

Mr. J. Baldwin, Esq.
Dear Sir,

After making another search today in the British Consulate office I have found the Royal Order of the Queen Regent of Spain dated Nov. 2/38, which I have copied & now transmit to you.

At Boston, the other day, I advised a letter to you with the information that we had engaged the services of John L. Adams in the United States. Is it your wish that Judge Huntington should be also retained? As he will be on the spot he would not charge probably a large fee, and he is already ^{complying with} the wishes of the court already engaged so far as the funds in their hands will permit.

How shall we bring about an affair of these Brazil negroes?

Will you send me some copies of the documents when printed?

Have you written to Mr. Adams? He will be pleased to have a letter from you I think expressing your gratification at being associated with him; and you will not, I hope, to send him soon a copy of our

Judge Thompson takes no notice of our last petition! Do you recollect the words he used when intimating that it might be his duty or would probably be his duty to put the Africans into our custody or take them out of the custody of the marshal if the Gov. would save money by it?

Respectfully,
Lewis Tappan.

W. J. Hall should see to it that the Blackman gets the letter.

Royal Order.
Ministry of Marine, Commerce, and Colonies. Royal Order.

Most Excellent Sir,

It having come to the knowledge of Her Majesty the august Queen Regent that, in contravention of the orders on the subject, and of the principles of humanity and of public convenience, with infraction of the treaties lately concluded with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and placing in danger the principal interests of that precious island, clandestine introductions of black slaves have been made at some places, Her Majesty, who takes the greatest interest in the security and prosperity of the worthy inhabitants of that rich colony, and who is convinced of the urgent necessity of putting a stop to such an abuse, which may give rise to acts of the greatest transgression, has been pleased to resolve that your Excellency shall apply the strongest zeal in dictating the necessary measures for preventing this deplorable contraband; obliging the local authorities to prosecute with energy those who are engaged in it, and bring the perpetrators before the competent tribunals for their exemplary punishment.

I communicate this to your Excellency by express royal order for your information, and by the same I also send a copy to the naval commander of the station, in order that he may contribute, with the forces under his command, towards carrying into effect the beneficent wishes of Her Majesty.

God preserve your Excellency, &c.

(signed)

Parrera

Madrid, 2nd November 1838.

The within translation was published in the Madrid Gazette of 4th November, 1838, and was enclosed by Sir George Villiers to Viscount Palmerston from Madrid, Nov 10, 1838.

It is on page 98, Book Class B, entitled "Correspondence with Foreign Powers relating to the Slave Trade, 1839" in possession of the British Consul, New York.

Copies

John P. McLevin Esq. New Haven Court.

Boston 11 Nov - 1840

Dear Sir

I have received your obliging letter of the 20th inst., together with the remembrance of the case to be tried before the Supreme Court of the United States at their next January session, of the capture of the Amistad.

I complied with extreme reluctance at the urgent request of Mr. Lewis Tappan and Mr. Ellis Gray Loring, to appear before the Court as one of the counsel for their unfortunate men. My reluctance was founded entirely and exclusively upon the consciousness of my own incompetency to do justice to their cause. In every other point of view there is in my estimation no higher object of ambition than to occupy that position.

I expect to leave this City next Monday the 18th inst. for Hartford, and hope to be the next morning Tuesday the 17th at New Haven.

I shall then desire to be in conference with you concerning the case, and will if necessary devote the day to that object. I have engaged to be at New York on the 18th.

I am with great respect Dear Sir
Yours most truly

J. E. Adams

Mar 17, 1841

Wm. L. Garrison Esq. New Haven

Washington 27 March 1841

My dear Sir

Your obliging and very acceptable forwarding the 12th inst. is before me. You observe that the inquiry is frequently made what shall be done with the late captives of the Amistad, now that by the Supreme Tribunal of the land they have been declared free?

Greatly the benevolent friends of human nature and supporters of human rights who with a sincere worthy of pious in angels, inspired from the throne of God, at the moment of their desperate calamity came to their aid and rescued them from the hand of lawless ~~and~~ power, will ~~not~~ ^{not} yet not desert them in their mitigated but still distressed and helpless condition. They will still feel it to be their duty to cause them to be conveyed in safety to their native land. But should the costs and charges necessarily incidental to that operation be borne exclusively by them? Certainly not. Is not the Government of the United States bound in honour and in justice to perform it? The decrees of the District Court and Circuit Courts so ordained. The Decree of the Supreme Court proclaims them free - and if free now, surely free when found by Lieutenant Sedy, in possession of their vessel and cargo, the lawful ~~possession~~ ^{possession} of the

of their outraged enemies and oppressors,
and offering them ample means of com-
pleting the painful voyage upon which they
were then bound to their homes.

The Supreme Court of the United States has
pronounced them free - but the Executive and
judicial authorities of this country have forcibly
renewed their persons and their property - have
kept them prisoners eighteen months in prison.

9th

New York, Nov. 11/40.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.

New Haven,

Dear Sir,

I have written to Mr. Gilpin, atty
Genl. for printed copies of the copy of the record, & should
he send them to me I will forward one to each of the coun-
sel.

You speak of being here soon. As Mr
Adams will be here on the 18 & 19th visit had you not best
defer coming until then, so as to have an interview with
him?

In Judge Thompson's last letter to me he
refuses to put the Africans into the custody of the Govt. partly
on the ground that they are not authorized to make the ap-
plication. Suppose the Africans apply themselves, or con-
stitute the committee their agents to apply, for a release from
the custody of the marshal on giving satisfactory bonds. I
feel desirous of pursuing this point, & yet so as not to offend
the Judge. If you do not object will you see the Africans -
consult them - and get the authority?

I have today had a long interview with
Mr Cook about the sum due you as counsel for the creditors.
I have never before learned the true state of the case. Had
I time so the matter should have been attended to long ago.
Mr Cook promises to call on me with a list of the creditors, & to
bring some money shortly. We will try to have a settlement very soon.
Yours truly Lewis Tappan

New York Nov. 16th 1840

My Dear Sir

How ~~flattered~~ ^{amazed} the immortal
Mentals? Is there face in error
Book or Record or whatever you term
it in of ^{your} ~~your~~ ^{practice} prepared?
Will you let me know how far we
must go to Washington will you
also let me have a copy of the Papers
on which I go up - testimony &c -
If you can spare your own send it
we will have a copy made & up

I understandly send to
office.

Leave the ~~entire~~ ^{entire} honor of acquiring it
as I wish with yourself & the Ex. Puff

I can order not utterly to despise my
opportunity. I wish to have somewhat
time as I can be prepared.

I beg my best regards to Mr
Baldwin saying I am always
heartily & faithfully
Theodore Sedgwick

R. S. Baldwin Esq.

New Haven

Conn

New York, Nov. 21/40.

R. T. Baldwin, Esq.
New Haven

Dear Sir,

Mr Adams has given me an account of his visit to New Haven, which gave him much pleasure. He thinks the clothing, bedding &c of the Africans are not what they ought to be.

I have furnished ^{him} with all that has been printed on this cause in newspapers &c. He mentioned Ex-governor Van Ness' argument before the Sup. Court of the U. S. East ^{in the case of Holmes} weeks, & ever desirous of seeing it. That gentleman being in this city I called on him this morning. He referred me to 14th Vol Peters' Reports, which he presumed was out of the press. On looking at it at Habbert's book store I found it contained, beside Mr Van Ness' argument, the opinions of two of the judges. I purchased the volume, & if you have not ordered yours I will send you one, as I presume you have the previous volumes.

Respectfully yours,

Edw. Tappan.

In compliance with your recommendation we shall not leave Judge Thompson any more on the subject of bail.

Geo

New York Dec 16/40.

R. J. Baldwin, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Above you have a check for fifty dollars on account of fees for your services in the Amistad case. This, added to the \$100 last sent you, — One hundred fifty dollars in all — is from the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, by Dr. Parrish. They appropriated it for the defence of the Africans, & I informed Dr. P. that I would pay it to you. Please acknowledge the receipt.

Nothing from Mr. Latham, Mr. G. yet, & Mr. Bates writes from Washington that the pamphlet is not yet printed.

Respectfully yours

Glenn Tappan

I must broder the only have not yet paid their proportion of your bill. They have written to their correspondent at Baltimore for instructions.

[Dec 21st My clerk put this letter into the letter book and of the P. Office, & it has just been discovered.]

New York, Dec 24/40

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.

New Haven

Dear Sir

Mr Cook informs me he expects to go to
your city tomorrow, and will take his proportion of the money due
on your bill against the creditors of Lewis & Holt \$54.15 also
\$54.80 paid Huntz. & T. Peet & Co. The above check of \$117.81 in-
cludes A. D. H.'s proportion \$77.87 and H. W. Clark's \$39.94.
Brown Brothers & Co's proportion \$141.47 is unpaid. They wish
to ask their attorney about their legal liability. When they pay
you will receive the amount of your charges with interest.
Should Brown Brothers & Co not remit to you soon please
let me know it. Do not relinquish any part of it.

A few days since I forwarded you
\$50 on account fees in the Amistad case. Have no reply.

I learn from Washington that the
approaching trial is exciting great interest there.

Please let me know what day you
expect to be here on your way to Washington.
I send you another Extra & wish you to examine the last page.

Respectfully
Lewis Tappan

Engl

R. S. Baldwin Esq
New Haven Conn



Mail

To effect it a double fraud became necessary.
I was instructed
1 in obtaining the permit to ~~enter the~~ to clear
the ~~custom house~~ at the wh. by Capt. S. the sp. as before
2. &
2 to avoid danger from the Pt. Guard
they were ~~informed~~ by the com^d of the Port
a passport for the boat.

John T. Allen
Dec 1860

Wm

New London, Conn.

Dec 29th 1840.

Dear Sir

this day

In conversation with John Jay Hyde Esq, of Mystic, in this State, the Editor of the "New London Gazette" at this time, when the "Armistad" Africans were brought into this port, by the U. S. Brig Washington. I found, that Mr Hyde, was intimately associated with Messrs "Rice" and "Montes," during their stay in this City, and that those two men informed him, that the Africans in question, had not been six weeks, from the Coast of Africa when they were put on board the "Armistad." Mr H. acted in a measure, as a counsellor to the Spaniards, and as you probably recollect, was summoned to attend the District Court at Hartford, but did not appear. In interrogating him, respecting the cause of his

non-appearance at that Court. I was informed that "the fact ~~was~~ not legally tendered" and that he disliked to fasten the imputation of perjury, upon Rice and Monty.

Mr H, expressly his willingness, to give testimony to that effect, if his expenses are paid to the Court, before whom the Africans are to be ~~tried~~^{brought} at Washington.

Suggesting, that the proceedings of the District Court at Hartford, were illegal inasmuch as so important an evidence as Mr H, was not compelled to attend after being summoned.

I am Very Respe

Yours most obed

Wm R. S. Baldwin

At Home

or

}

Stages Wilson

P.S. Perhaps this information maybe of no service: I am unacquainted with legal matters, but deemed it proper to send it to you as I have to Hon John Quincy Adams, Washington!

New York, Dec. 30/40.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I have, today, rec^d. from the Atty
Gen. 2 copies of the printed Copy of Record. One
of them I send to you. Should you receive a copy
from Washington I shall be glad to have you return
the one now sent.

I shall want to see you on your
way to Washington. If you can not call please send
a person to me & I will call on you.

On rec^d of yr letter I sent to Mr
Sedgwick for the papers you left with him & have sent
twice since. I hope ~~to~~ have them to send with
the pamphlet.

Respectfully yours
Lewis Tappan

P. S.

Mr Sedgwick has just sent me the papers
which I enclose.

L. T.

New York, 8 Jan. 1841.

R. L. Baldwin, Esq

Washington

Dear Sir,

I was unable to get my packet ready in season to send by you.

Enclosed is a note of introduction to Mr. Gates, an excellent man, & one whom acquaintances will, I think, be agreeable to you. He will also be pleased to see you.

I will thank you to write to me as soon as anything is done respecting the Africans. If he can comes up before Saturday please drop me a line, or if den-
ying the work you learn what course is to be taken just let me know. And especially do I want to have speedy advice of the result of your meeting on Saturday. Mr. Leavitt intends re-
porting what is done. He wants to know about going to Wash-
ington for that purpose among others, & thus on what I may hear from you ~~as to~~ to guide him as to the day of leaving this city.

I feel indignant to hear that the marshal of Con. has returned the Africans, your clients, as slaves.

Respy yours

Eliza Follen

Jan 13, 1847

Monday Decr. 1846

My dear mother.

You will see by the date of my letter that I have at last received it. The delay of the season. It did not arrive until yesterday as the accident on the Baltimore rail road delayed us very much. I suppose you are anxious to hear about our journey and I will give you a short sketch of it reserving the particulars till I see you.

We had a very disagreeable passage to New York on account of the ice and fog. We reached there about four o'clock and went up to Aunt Anne's. I was well and the boys much pleased with their presents. In the evening we went on a ferry boat to the Jersey side and there took the car for Philadelphia.

We passed Merion Junction Clarksburg and Rahway all which I was disappointed in, and arrived in Philadelphia about three o'clock. We stopped at the Union Hotel, the first in the city. About four o'clock went down to dinner. The table was furnished elegantly and

The dinner was as handsome as we gave to the ladies.
In the afternoon we called to see cousin Samuel Peck,
who was very glad to see us and suggested we to spend the
night with them. Father, of course, declined that, but I took
tea there, while we went to see the Pecks. In the even-
ing we went into the Chinese museum. The next
day we concluded to spend in Philadelphia and go to
Baltimore on Saturday. We walked about all day, went
to see the Procession of Jerusalem and took ~~the~~ again
with cousin Samuel. One of the Pecks' sons invited
us to spend a few days with them in my return, but
father told them that he did not know exactly
what my plans would be, but the father thought he would
let me. The next morning we heard that there had
been an accident on the road and there would be no
going to Baltimore that day, so we made it our aim
to spend the whole in Philadelphia. At four o'clock
father came to me and said that there were
some cases going to Chester (a little village about 15 miles from
Philadelphia) to cross the railroad, and I must be
ready in ten minutes to go. I hurried on my things,
locked my trunks, and we got into a cab and set
off. When we came to the depot we found that the omnibus
we had gone in and left us. The cabman agreed to

came on and catch up with them for a dollar and talked
about two miles from town we met them. The coach
was ~~very~~ bad. The horse came, so that we stopped on
our way and reached Chester later in the evening about
ten minutes after the car had left. There was
nothing to be done here but to spend the night at the
tavern in Chester, which we found very different from the
Philadelphia hotel. After supper we selected the place
where we found a quaker lady and gentlemen who
had come in another omnibus. We talked into con-
versation with them and were much pleased with them,
especially the lady. It was her father so taken with
our love in my life. She had said a great deal
in every where and seen everything. She was a very
strong abolitionist and father told her a great deal about
the abolition cause and showed her the letters
which they wrote to John G. Brown. He often said
that she was the celebrated Mrs. Mott, one of
the wealthiest and most respected quaker ladies in Philadel-
phia. They were going on to Wilmington in the
morning to preach and were anxious that we should
go along so we engaged a man to bring a good covered
whegon in the morning at ten o'clock, to take us to
Wilmington. The question called is before light in

The conference did not seem to be as spirited over but
 we were not fully aware of what a figure we were making
 till daylight broke upon us, when we found ourselves in
 a long narrow room of the meanest kind. There were
 hoops bent over the ends and the sides of the room
 a piece of white canvas, which did not cover the side itself
 so that we were as conspicuous as if there had been no covering at all. In
 the center of the room were two large tables the "mother" "daughter" "sister"
 "rough" boards were laid across for seats and the bottom was covered
 with straw.

1841
 Robert's journey to Washington
 into Lucania Street

Mrs. Rogers S. Baldwin
 New Haven
 Conn.

I am of course that the letter will be
 forwarded to the friends of the cause in the most
 direct manner possible. I have written more of
 the same in various papers. There was no time and
 my hands almost paralyzed with rheumatism.
 Elizabeth S. Baldwin

Father sat by the fire and in the parlors and when we were sent into
 the dining room. He checked the hotel about nine o'clock and after breakfast we went to
 church. The Hall was as usual and with a few additions. In the afternoon
 we went to the public meeting and Mrs. Mott and friend Brooks preached and
 we all were very much interested. In the evening some persons called to
 see us and we spent the night. The Hall was as usual and with a few additions.
 more hospitable to us than we have been to the friends of the cause.
 At ten o'clock Monday morning we went to the hall and left and
 waited there until half past ten when we took seats in the cars
 for Baltimore. We arrived there between nine and ten in the evening.
 We got up early the next morning and walked about some
 time and went to see the monuments and the Baltimore. At nine
 we started for Washington which we reached safely and found them
 all well and glad to see us. I had been in the city long before
 for the present. Give my love to all the children and grand old family and
 our remembrance via a good most affectionate daughter Elizabeth.

Jan 15, 1841

Wilmington Dec 15-1841.

My dear Mother

There are several young girls here this evening, and I do not feel at all like writing, but as it seems to be a necessary case I shall try to write a few lines. Mrs. Elworth has invited me to remain until after the inauguration of President Harrison, and indeed until April, and she has ordered me to write to you this evening in order that an answer shall come before father goes.

Just as I had finished the last sentence father called in, and Mrs. Elworth has had a talk with him about my remaining. He seems willing and says he will write to you about it. So write back by the next mail and say I am staying. Anne is attending to finish alone this winter, and if you asked I could go to the same school, the price is ten dollars a quarter, and the advantages are superior to any we have in New Haven. I told Mr. Elworth I knew you would be willing I should stay here. Goodnight

I went up to ^{the} Capitol to see the sights. We went
first into the Rotunda, where the paintings are, then
into the Congress library and then into the Court
room. When I was in Philadelphia I made acquaintance
with a Judge Baldwin, who pretended that he
was a cousin of mine, and the moment I came into
the court room, he saw me and left his chair and
came to speak to me. He had on a long black
gown, such a is worn by the Episcopal ministers.

Next we went into the Congress Hall and then
into the Senate chamber. I expect to go and have father
speak ~~that evening~~ ^{to-morrow}. This morning we went to
the Patent Office, where are models of all the recent
things that have ever been made. There were some
beautiful little tops, chairs, tables, pens, &c. that
I really coveted for Ed's baby-house, with boats, guns,
and wagons that would be equally pleasing to George.

Where do you think we went next? Why
to pay our respects to "Little Van". I took Mr.
Cleveland's arm while his wife took father's and so
we were ushered into the President's antechamber.
After we had shaken hands with him we sat down
and he asked father if he had come to plead
the distressed case. He then asked him some

questions about it, and said that he should like
very much to have it signed. When we rose to
go, he shook hands with us again and bade us good
bye. He looks much older than he did when he was
in New Haven, and his hair is almost white.

We then went to look at the parlors and parietory.
I was much disappointed in the latter, we have heard
such extravagant descriptions of it. In the room where
he receives foreign ministers the carpet is an old
worn one, the chairs are upholstered with green and white
satin and **U**nusually gilt and the center table is also of
white marble. In the next room the cushions and
curtains are here often figured with white. There are
small-rooms, but the great saloon which they make
such a great fuss about is furnished much plainer.
Everything is rich, but old fashioned and faded, and no
better than I should wish the President of the United
States to have. I told father when he was President
I should want it furnished a little better.

So write soon, mother, I am longing to
hear from home, and tell the children to write,
particularly Roy, Eliza, George and Edward. We are
dinnering, I so want to see the little fellows. You
must direct your letters to Mr. Church or they

won't come free. Give my love to all friends and
 tell Miss Sherman that she must write me all
 the school news. I mean to write her soon.
 Good bye. your affectionate daughter Elizabeth

Ms. A. 9. 2. 154

Mrs. Roger S. Sherman

New Haven



P.S. If I stay I shall need a new common walking
 de canvas shoes, a cheap one, rather tight. If you make
 it at home you have the patterns of my socks which
 fits me and suits are exactly. Mr. Smith is coming on
 to New Haven next week and will be collecting the
 says to bring anything I want I send home your col-
 our faced handkerchief by father. yours E. S. B.

[Jan. 17, 1841]

Washington Saturday

My dear Emily

Elizabeth has already written to you that we arrived here safely on Monday after various perils and delays by flood & field. She omitted to mention I believe that we were obliged to cross the Saugehannock, about one-third of the distance, on the ice that had floated down on the previous evening. Planks were extended from the shore to the Steamboat in which the remainder of the distance was passed. There was no real danger I suppose, but it was not, to say the least, a very pleasant way of crossing so broad & rapid a river. I expected to have argued this morning the motion to dismiss the appeal in the Amistad case. but Judge Story being detained temporarily by indisposition, the Court have postponed it till next week. I hope to be able to return by Saturday or the Monday following.

Mr Ellsworth has given Elizabeth a very cordial invitation to prolong her visit till after

the inauguration, & proposes that she shall
pursue her French studies under the same
instructions, & teacher as. Her terms are the
same as at the Andrews School. I have told
Mr. E. that all arrangements in regard
to Elizabeth's visit I should leave to your
decision.

I have called with Mr. Ellsworth & Elizabeth
at the place to see "the end of man" and
also at the Fort. Mr. Briggs the mother of
Mr. F. was formerly a resident in South Haven
& she made many inquiries about father
and then and her other South Haven acquaintances
of former days.

Washington does not quite equal my ex-
pectations which were not very high before I
came. Indeed the appearance of the whole Southern
Country is wretched in comparison with
South England. With the exception of the pub-
lic buildings here, there is very little architectural
beauty, or indeed embellishment of any sort in
any of the edifices in the City.

I dined with Mr. Key the U. S. Dist Attorney a
number of our acquaintances here on Thursday, and was
very agreeably entertained. Several of our dele

solution have invited me to dine with them
but it has not been convenient for me to
accept their invitation. I am invited to dine
at Mr. Adams; and shall of course accept.
We meet every day at the Capitol, but it was
only yesterday that I made him a formal call
at his residence, by leaving my card. I have
seen most of the great men & heard several of
the most prominent of the public speakers. With
few exceptions they loom large at a distance.
When we find them on a nearer view. The
State is truly a great man. I spent last evening, and a
home at his room last evening, and was
delighted with his conversation. He is the sen-
sitivest of State, which is regretted by most of his
friends.

Elizabeth seems very happy here. I have told her
she must keep a journal from day to day & send
me. I am anxious to hear from you. Do
write & let Edward send me the daily Herald.
Tell Edward to say to Sam Kimbrel that my case
will not come on for argument before Friday; and
that I shall leave here immediately after finishing
my opening argument. Yours most affectionately
R. W. Brewster

New York, Jan. 20/41.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq

Washington

Dear Sir,

Mr Cooke has just been in & informs me that Brown, Brothers & Co have, at length, paid their proportion of your bill. All is therefore paid - principal & interest. I suppose, till just now, that Mr Cooke had paid you his proportion & the money he receives for you. He promises to pay you soon.

Mr Key has written to my son in law that he fears the poor Africans will be given up to the Spaniards. He wished Mr Barney to consult me about raising a sum sufficient to purchase them of the Spaniards. I would not listen to it & movement, for several reasons. It was not best to intimate ^{to such men as Mr Key} that we had any doubt of a decision favorable to the Africans; and it is not to make such a concession to Slavery. I wrote a short letter to Mr Key, & in his long reply he shows that he understood any meaning, conceiving that I contemplated a resort to physical resistance to any unfavorable decision of the Court! I have replied to set him right.

Sedgwick's reply to Forsyth or Pickens, or whoever wrote the bloody article in the Globe has been published in the Post, & of Commerce & American, & widely dispersed in extra copies. Many persons have strong apprehensions of the result. The feeling in the community is deepening. May you have wisdom & firmness equal to the exigency.
Yours truly Lewis Tappan

Supreme Court of the United States:
January term AD 1841

In the matter of the United States appellants

Lingua, otherwise called Cinguer, Burnah 1st
Capre, Dammah, Fowrie, 1st otherwise called
Fulewa, Shuma, Wolwah, Conoma; Chooray,
Burnah 2^d, Bach, Cabbah, Poonch, Kimbo,
Peeah, Bampyah, Saah, Carlee, Parle, Mor-
rah, Yakhoni, Nahguoi, Quato, Sasse, Con,
Fowrie 2^d, otherwise called Fulewaha, Kinuchi,
Larmance, Fajanch, Fach, Yabboy, Faguan-
ah, Berrie, Fawnee, Chockama, Grebo, other-
wise called Gelabam, Carie, Tame, Kene &
Mahgu Africanos, being severally claimants
and appellees, on appeal from the decree of
the Circuit Court of the United States for the se-
cond Circuit, holden at New Haven in & for the
District of Connecticut; April term AD 1840

Now the said Africans, appellees as aforesaid
being in the custody of the Marshal of the District
of Connecticut, under process issued by the District
Court of the United States for said District, on

The libels filed by William L. Hollabird
Esq. District Attorney of the United States
in and for said District in the name of the
United States, alleging that the duly accus-
ited Minister of His Catholic Majesty the Queen
of Spain has officially presented to the proper
department of the Government of the United
States, a claim which is now pending upon
the United States; setting forth (among other
things) that said Appellees are the property
of Spanish subjects, and that while so be-
ing the property of Spanish subjects, they arriv-
ed within the jurisdictional limits of the Unit-
ed States, under such circumstances, as to
make it the duty of the United States to cause
them to be restored to their true proprietors,
and owners without further hindrance or
detention, as required by Treaty; and pray-
ing said Court, on its being made legally
to appear that the said claim of the Span-
ish Minister is well founded, and is conform-
able to Treaty, to make such order for the dis-
position of the said Appellees, as will best en-
able the United States to comply with the Treaty
stipulation, and preserve the faith of the Govern-
ment; as by the record of appeal here produced

by the Appellants will appear:—

Severally pray this Honorable Court that the appeal by the United States from so much of the decree of the Circuit Court aforesaid as relates to, or affects the said appellants respectively, may be dismissed; because they say that it appears by the said record that on the 18th day of September 1839, Jose Ruiz a subject of the Queen of Spain filed his libel in the said District Court, pretending and alleging that each and all of the said Appellants, except the said Terni, Kene, Malignon, and Carli, otherwise called Kali, were the slaves of him the said Jose Ruiz, and praying that the said Court would decree that they should be delivered up to him as such; and that on the same 18th day of September 1839, Pedro Montez, a subject of the Queen of Spain filed his libel in said District Court, pretending and alleging that the said Terni, Kene, Malignon, and Carli, otherwise called Kali, were the slaves of him the said Pedro Montez, and praying that the said Court would decree that they should be delivered up to him as such:— That the said allegations in the said libels of Ruiz & Montez respectively, were, on the several answers of the said Appellants thereto,

by said District Court, found not to be true,
and thereupon said libels were severally de-
clared to be dismissed with costs, and that
no appeal from the decree of said District
Court thereon, has ever been taken by the said
Ruiz or Montes.

And the said appellants further say that
it is not nor ever has been pretended or
alleged that any, or any of them are or ever
were the property of any other Spanish subject
or persons whatever, than the said Ruiz or the
said Montes as aforesaid; and that no de-
mand has ever been made by the Minister
of the Queen of Spain, upon the Government
of the United States, or upon any department
thereof; for the surrender of the said appellants
or any of them as slaves, to the said Ruiz
or to said Montes, or to any other Spanish
subject; nor has the said Minister ever au-
thorized any appearance or claim to be made
or prosecuted in his name or behalf, as Minister

aforesaid in said District Court or in said Circuit Court, or any other Court of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining the surrender of the said appellants or any of them as slaves as aforesaid. But, on the contrary, the said appellants allege that the only demand made by the Minister of the Queen of Spain on the Government of the United States in relation to the said appellants was, as appears by the message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives of the 31st day of March 1840 and the documents transmitted therewith, ~~was~~ that "they" the said appellants "be conveyed to Havana or be placed at the disposal of the proper authorities in that part of Her Majesty's dominions, in order to their being tried by the Spanish laws" which the said Minister alleged "they had violated; and that in the mean time they be kept in safe custody, in order to prevent their evasion."

And the said appellants further say that since the filing of said libels by the District Attorney as aforesaid, alleging a demand by the Spanish Minister for the delivery of the said appellants as slaves, to their pretended owners as aforesaid, the said Minister of the Queen of Spain by his letter addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, bearing date

The 28th day of November 1839, has protested against the right of the said District Court or of any of the Judicial Tribunals of the United States to take cognizance of said case, and declared that the Legation of Spain did not demand the delivery of slaves, but of assassins.

And the said Appellants further say that the fact that no such demand was even made by the Spanish Minister as is alleged by the District Attorney as aforesaid, and the character and object of the demand actually made by said Minister as aforesaid, was not known to them or to their proctors until after the allowance by the said Circuit Court, of the appeal by the United States from the decree of said Court, at the appeal term then of aforesaid.

Wherefore the said Appellants, severally, protesting that they owe no allegiance to the laws of Spain, or of any of the dependencies thereof, and that they are not assassins, nor have ever been guilty of any crime, or violation of said laws for which they are amenable thereto; and that no power exists in any department of the Government of the United States under the Constitution or laws

thereof, or by virtue of any stipulation contained
in the Treaty between the Government of Spain and
the United States, to surrender them for trial as
criminals or fugitives on the demand of the Span-
ish Minister aforesaid, humbly pray That, in-
asmuch as it has been conclusively adjudged &
decided by the said District Court on the libels of
the said Ruiz & Montes respectively, and the answer
of the Appellies severally thereto: That they and each
of them are not the property of the said Ruiz or
the said Montes; but were from their birth, and still
are of right free; and inasmuch as they are not
charged before this Honorable Court or in any of the
proceedings aforesaid, with any crime or other cause
of detention, at the suit of the United States; or showing
they have any interest or concern whatever; and also
inasmuch as the Appellies severally, even if they were
slaves are not, nor is either of them of the value of two
thousand dollars, - the said appeal may be dismiss-
ed, and they severally be left at liberty to return
to their kindred and country without further hindrance
or delay.

[1841]

New Haven Feb. 13th

Dear Husband

The family being all retired and little Tim. asleep in his cradle. I shall have a quiet hour to write you, and can send my Monday morning by Mr. Tinsellton. — The weather has continued severely cold since you left & by the way your Father sent a man here yesterday who supplied us with charcoal / and I have done little but watched over Simon. — His cough increased the night after you left and the next morning I sent for Dr. Knight, he ordered him small doses of Rhine Syrup and said that would be sufficient — but today he had some fever & I sent again at home — He then gave him calomel — but does not think him hardly sick — He is playful & will even about the room part of the time — but his lungs are oppressed and your absence makes him more anxious —

Your Father came in just at evening and told me of the reports circulating of the most disgraceful & guilty conduct of Asa Childs in connection with his rail road business — That he

dollars and had added Forgery and Perjury to it.

I hope it is not so bad as this - but there is certainly some open disgrace and I am distressed for his poor wife - She is a noble minded woman, and will suffer beyond all expression and the more keenly because she married an Child against the wishes of all her family -

She has several children also I really cannot induce to think about it, knowing so well as I do the high and honorable feeling of the Gaddards -

Sabbath evening -

I will now finish my letter and am happy to say that Simon has appeared much better to day, having no fever and his cough much relieved - I have had a day of rest at home with him, and a day of much serious and profitable thought - in which grateful emotions have had a large share - I hope the goodness of God to us as a family will lead us all to love him and keep all his commandments. It is a day

also much secured in the Church, is connected
by prayer for your arrested prisoners -

This will reach you after the trial has con-
-menced - and I will not therefore tax your
attention long - - Edward is at your Office most
of the time - This has told him of no business
except that a Mr. Hitchcock paid him a little
over fifty dollars on a note - which he holds in
trust - till the right man comes - as he consulted
your Father I suppose he is right about it -

Let us hear from you if your time
allows, that I may know when to expect you -
I hope for your journey, was safe, and that your
head neither a cold or headache - the two
common enemies of your comfort - If letters
and prayer can ensure success - you are safe -
but I feel my anxiety for you doubled by the
fact that so much is expected from you - Well
I have a sure resource - there is a power above
that ruler and over-ruled - and I trust - had
I can commit you and all your interests -
affectionately as ever -

Emily Baldwin.

Weyville vicinity of New Haven Feb 9
 Mr Holden

Dear friend

I wish to write you all
 because you have been kind to me because you
 love Mendi people I think of you very often I wish tell
 you something about Mr Penleton how he do Mendi
 di people I want tell you all how he do bad to Mendi
 people and when he came here with chains kept
 on some hand and he whip them to hard and I see
 a parcel for America people because America people
 love it and all good people America Mr Penleton
 says they tell you lie Mendi people not go Mendi
 di and Mr Penleton says all good things we
 have he says he give Mendi people and he says
 he give us meat I give you clothes every thing
 we have I gave you all no body give Mendi
 people anything he says Mendi people look me
 no Mendi any others men love Mendi people I
 one I say to Mendi people he ~~do~~ all destroy
 you is he destroy I say to Mendi people he say you
 he saved and Mr ^W Tappan New York / he was
 very good man and Mr Townsend God will
 bless them and we hear jail talk about bad
 number and we hear jail talk about Mendi
 people about removal and we all was very sorry
 for him and we ask you Dear friend if you hear
 them and this letter we wish all good people read
 and he lost himself and he will lost soul to hell
 than colored people and he does not think God
 he think bad ~~thought~~ thought and I think for him
 we think he bad man he does not like Mendi
 people and all America people love is not ~~and~~
 some and and because he is a parcel for America

people and I want you Dear friend and you tell our
Judges let us free and make him ashamed and the
good men love to make us free and we shall tell you
all things he do with them and we fear for
the people of America that may he whip us we fear the
if Mexico people and because America says here you are
enemies that may Menali people fear and we talk
to you and you tell him nothing & he do so that
may we want you tell him & now & he not do &
~~no~~ no more and when we in this place
he whip Menali people to hard I was sorry for him
and he does not ^{think} of good he do bad and when we
came to Motilla and he came and whip plenty of
them and it is not better for us and he do bad to
Menali people we forgive him and he curse us and
he whip us and all he do that it is not better for
us and that all he do so with them and we think
- for good people America love Menali people
and we fear for people and we shall tell you
and you tell him it is does not do so no more again
and all love you very much and I Dear friend
I pray for you and I love you very much indeed
and so we
Cynthia

Copy of Cinqvis letter to R. S. B.

Hertville, vicinity of New Haven.

Feb. 9, 1841.

Mr. Baldwin,

Dear friend,

I wish to write you a letter because you have been so kind to me and be-
cause you love Mendi people. I think of you
very often. I wish to tell you one thing about
Mr. Pendleton, how he do to Mendi people. I
want to tell you all how he do bad to Mendi people,
and, when he came here with chairs, he put on
some hands and he whip them too hard,
and we afraid for America people, because A-
merica people love us and all good people A-
merica. Mr. Pendleton says they tell you lie:
Mendi people not go to Mendi, and Mr. Pendle-
ton says all good things we have, he give men-
di people, and he says, I give us meat, I give
you clothes; every thing we have, I gave you all:
nobody give Mendi people any thing; he says,
Mendi people, and looks on; no ^{any} other men

love Mendi people. I, one: I says to Men-
di people, he all destroy you: he destroy, I
say to Mendi people: he save, you be saved, and
Mr. Fappan in New York, he was very good
man and Mr. Townsend, and God will bless
them, and we here Gail talk about bad
rumour, and we here Gail talk about Mendi
people a bad rumour, and we all was very
sorry for him, and we ask you, dear friend, you
hear them, and this letter we wish all good
people to read, and he lost himself and he
will lost soul to hell them for colored people
and ~~he~~ does not think God; he think bad
thought, and I think for him we think he bad
man: he does it not like men di people;
and all America people love us, not all,
some and and because we afraid for America
people, and I want you, Dear friend, and
you tell our judges let us free and make
ashame, and we good men love to make
us free and we shall tell you all thing he do
with them and we fear for the people Amer-
ica that may he whip us; we fear the A-

mercies people and because America says, Love
your enemies that way, Mende' people fear,
and we talk to you and you tell him now he
do so that way. He want you tell him now
he not do so no more, and, when we in this
Heaven, he whip Mende' people too hard.
I was sorry for him and he does not think
of God. He do bad, and when we came to West-
ville, and he came and whip plenty of them
and it is not better for us and he do bad to
Mende' people. We forgive him and he curse
us and he whip us and all he do that it is
not better for us, and ~~he do bad to Mende'~~
~~people~~ that all he do so with them, and
we think for good people America love Men-
di' people and we fear for people and we
should tell you and you tell him, it is
do not do so no more again. And all love
you very much and, dear friend, I pray for
you and I love you very much indeed,
and your
Cinque.

[Feb. 15, 1841]

Washington Monday, 15th

My dear Emily

Received your interesting letter
yesterday afternoon. I am very glad to hear
you are going partly to study in the
study of history & management of the Rail
road construction. We were detained all night on
the road between New York & Philadelphia, &
instead of arriving in the morning we did not
at 11 o'clock at night we did not wait
until 5 o'clock in the morning. I in
tended to go on in the car at 6 o'clock for
Baltimore but did not go to bed. The coach
Baltimore is quite full of air here after the day
and left for Washington, & of course were detained
the whole night. I stay at Gadsby's which is
an immense establishment, & where of course I
have an opportunity of seeing much more of
what is going on here than at a private house.
Chubb's seems to be quite happy at the Elliptical

only. Mrs. Adams, whom we saw, is a plain
looking lady, evidently in quite an invalid
I heard she Adams is the House of Representatives
on Saturday. which is very interesting. Quite in
relation to the report of the Committee of Foreign
Affairs. They were listened to with great attention.

One can well not come on for argument
on Tuesday or we expected, perhaps, not
until Thursday, as there is a case now on an
argument. Which it is thought by the gentlemen
engaged in it will not be finished before that
time. I regret it, as it may prevent me
from being at Middleton at the opening of
the term. Cannot meet week.

The cabinet arrangements are all mentioned
to Rogers is the Mackintosh & the Butler
of it. A day of the day. The Cabinet things
it altogether will be a strange one, and for so an
rapid as to give very general satisfaction.
I took my dinner yesterday with the Rogers & his
daughters who are here, instead of taking it at the
common table. With love to all the children I
am as ever your truly
R. A. Adams

New Haven Feb. 19th [1841]

Friday evening -

My dear Husband

As I hear that your fatal case will not come on till Saturday, instead of Thursday as you wrote, I will indulge myself with another letter to you. I cannot know how important or pressing your business at Middletown is - but I wish you could remain to hear Mr. Latham's argument. - After all you have done in this matter - it seems too hard you should lose this gratification. It is stated in some paper that one of the lawyers in the case on trial this week spoke three days in succession. I think he should be allowed for the remainder of his life - how can the judges endure this.

Edward continues to sit in your office, but I believe he has had no special business since I last wrote. Little Simon is quite well again - and all family affairs going on smoothly. Last evening Miss Kichin of Burlington took tea here with her brother and a Mr. Hamworth her brother in law, a lawyer of Burlington. They had passed through town - and Mr. Hamworth took the "Little Daily" and said he was going direct to Washington and would be

it to you, and I thought wished it as a excuse for
speaking to you. - You spoke with great interest of
your case and hoped to arrive in time for the trial
- The story told after the inauguration but I know not
his business, in particular. - The spoke of Mr. Phelps or
if he knew him well and gave me some anecdote
of him which you must remind him to tell you -

It seems the Niagara News of which I wrote
something to Oliver both was all a 'hoax' and must go
with the Brown story - It is certainly no small offence
to stir up the public mind in this manner -

The Whig Convention as you will see by
the paper - agreed to continue the same nomination -
Mr. Williams of New London was talked of down for
Governor, a Edward Jay - - Cousin Hinsdale did not
call on me as usual which was quite a disappointment -

Miss Water has gone on to Boston with
Prof. Beck, Mrs. Schenck, Step. Hutton who spent a week
here - - Mrs. Sewall expects to go South in about ten
days - - Mrs. Sutton says - Mr. Padgett of North Carolina
is a family connection of the Sewalls by marriage -
Of course they will be pleased with his elevation - &
we must be satisfied that his Hutton came from
Conventions -

I was pleased to hear from you that Elizabeth
appeared well and happy. I shall write her again
by Mr. Goodrich who goes on Monday - but I believe
does not intend to hurry on, but arrives perhaps
on Thursday morning. I have written her that
if she finds she has any unnecessary articles with her
she can send ^{them down} by you as there will be room enough
in your trunk which one of her packages occupied.

Rebecca was much gratified by Elizabeth's letter
and has been all much interested in yours and
glad that you had seen and liked Sam. Garrison.

We send you a daily Paper, but
I shall not after tomorrow - for I think
you will leave early next week.

Most affectionately yours.

Emily Baldwin.

This line to Elizabeth.

Mr. Goodrich has kindly packed your bonnet
with the others in the box, and as she assured me there was
still room at the bottom of the box - I have sent you my filled
shawl, which has lying entirely useless here - I prefer my mantle
and you can wear it to school when too warm for your blanket
or send your blanket or cloak home ^{by your Father} if you do not need so many
winter garments - Mrs. E. will advise you.

New Haven Feb 19th [1841]

My dear Emily

The Mississippi case which has
been so long on argument was finished
this evening (Friday): and tomorrow we
commence the Amistad case. The attorney
General expects to make the first argument
and will probably occupy the day - so that
I shall ~~not~~ begin till Monday; and shall
not be able to return till towards the close of
the week.

I have had an opportunity of hearing Mr.
Clay & Mr. Webster both in the Supreme Court
in a case of great interest. Elizabeth attended
and today I heard Mr. Webster. The Amistad
case ~~was~~ expected to come on.

I have rec'd your letter by Mr. Pendleton
and am quite anxious to hear your own
opinion does. Do write & let Edwin
send the Herald every day.

Respectfully
Yours most affectionately
P. W. M.

Roger S. Baldwin Esq. New Haven

Washington Tuesday 9. March 1841. Noon

Dear Sir

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Amistad has this moment been delivered by Judge Story.

The Captives are free.

The decision of the District Court placing them at the disposal of the President of the United States to be sent to Africa is reversed. They are to be discharged as free. The rest of the decision of the Courts below including Lieutenant Gedney's claim for salvage, affirmed.

I requested the Clerk Mr Carroll, to transmit the order of the Court to the Marshal as soon as possible - He says it cannot be issued till after the Court rises to-morrow.

Yours in great haste and great joy.

J. Q. Adams.

New York, March 9, 1841.

R. S. Baldern, Esq.

New Haven,

Dear Sir,

If any decision should be made by the Sup. Court adverse to the interests of the Africans it has been suggested that the Marshal might act under directions received from Mr Forsyth. In this case, or in case the appeal should be dismissed, leaving the Africans in the custody of the Executive to be sent to Africa, the committee request that you will get a writ of Habeas Corpus allowed by Judge Hitchcock, taking an appeal, if he decides against our wishes, to Judge Storrs of Middletown. We wish, in the first case, to suspend, for delay - until fresh instructions are received from the present Executive, - and in case of the other we intend to contest the right of the Courts or Executive forcibly remove the Africans out of the United States. We request your personal attention to these points.

Respectfully & truly yours

For the Committee

Oliver Tappan

New York, March 11, 1841.

Roger S. Baldwin, Esq.

New Haven,

Dear Sir:

You will have heard, before the receipt of this letter, the intelligence that the Supreme Court have reversed the decree of the Circuit Court; in relation to the captured Africans, so far as it was ordered that they should be delivered to the President to be transported to Africa, and affirming it in all other respects.

Mr Adams writes -

"The Captives are free!

"The part of the Decree of the District Court, which placed them at the disposal of the President of the United States to be sent to Africa is reversed. They are to be discharged from the custody of the marshal - free."

"The rest of the decision of the Court below is affirmed."

"Not unto us - not unto us, &c."
p. &c."

We take this opportunity, dear Sir, to express our grateful acknowledgments to you for the unvaried and able services you have performed in this case. May you receive a higher reward than we are able to bestow.

It is our desire to publish your argument of

length as soon as you can furnish us with the copy.

We wish to know whether the Africans must remain in jail until discharged by order of the Circuit Court next April.

An attempt ought to be made now, we think, to get the proceeds of the vessel and cargo for the benefit of the Africans. They were their rightful property. Will you advise us what steps to take?

Antones also is entitled to his freedom. If he wishes to remain in this country he ought to be allowed to do so. At any ^{rate} ~~time~~ we ought to obtain his discharge from duress. When can we move on this matter? Please advise us.

Respy & truly yours

Simon S. Leach

John Leavitt

Lucas Tappan

An attempt may be made to remove Antones at once we wish you to have a writ of H. C. with respect to him, without delay.

We expect you to act as Counsel until this whole matter is finished.

Yours

I shall be happy to aid you with my notes as far as you may desire. Yours with much esteem
Leavitt

Yours obliging letter is recd. I rejoice with you
in the glorious result of our cause and especially the
discomfiture of those with whom we have long been contending.
To you personally it must be a source of high gratification that you
constant & efficient operations in the cause of justice have been at last
rewarded with such a result. I remain, Sir, your friend
March 12th / 1841

Dear Sir

I have just received your obliging letter
of the 11th. Since my return from Middlebury
I have had no time to prepare my argument, and do not
know that I can prepare it as desired. Though with
the aid of Mr. Leavitt's notes I might perhaps do it.

The decision of the Court is right; but Mr. Ludlow
informs me that the Africans all desire to return
to Africa, and speak with much emotion of their
kindred & friends there. If they could be sent
to Sierra Leone they might, perhaps, reach their
own country. If they remain here they will be in
great danger of becoming worthless captives. After
the present excitement has passed away the com-
munity will feel their support to be a burden &
they will probably be left to take care of themselves
or become the tenants of an almshouse.

I infer from the statement of the decision in
the Intelligencer that the Supreme Court issues its
mandate to the Circuit Court to set them free; ~~that~~
that they can remain as they are, at the expense
of the Government until the Circuit Court sits, un-
less it should be deemed best to provide for them in
some other way before that time. I can suppose
it would not be difficult to procure an order for their
liberation at any time.

I do not perceive in what manner the proceeds
of the sale of cargo can be appropriated for the benefit
of the African. The judgment of the Court has already
been passed ordering its delivery to the owners in
Cuba.

I remain, Sir, your friend

I understand he desires to return to Havana, &
does not wish to be liberated. Perhaps he desires it
no Court would issue a habeas corpus for his libera-
tion. He is not in fact kept as a prisoner
but goes about the streets without restraint,

If any proceedings are desired in regard to him, his
commitment ought first to be obtained.

1841/12/12
J. C. C. C. C. C.

Copy to Mr. Adams

St. Mark 12. / 1848

Dear Sir, your welcome letter gave us the first

authentic intelligence from the Court.

I congratulate you on the glorious result, to
which your exertions have so powerfully con-
tributed - glorious not only as a triumph
of humanity and justice, but as a vindica-
tion of our ^{inter} character and nation, from the
reproach and dishonor which ~~the Court~~ it.

The joyful tidings were immediately communicated
to the poor Africans by the Rev. Mr. Ludlow.
well informed were gladdened by the news of
their deliverance. What shall be done with them

now that they are free? is a question which
has frequently asked, and which ~~our~~ requires
the consideration of their friends. Mr. Ludlow in

form me that they still look to Africa as
their home, & manifest a strong desire to return
thither & speak with emotion of their friends & kindred
there. He says that all with whom he has conversed
since the decision have manifested a desire to return to
their friends.

They seem to have some knowledge - I at least to
have heard of Santa Rosa which is probably nearer to
the native region than any other part of the coast.

I infer from the statement of the decision in the attached
Exhibit, that the Sup. Court issues a mandate to the
Circ. Court in Santa Rosa, that the prisoners now are
to be held there, and that as that Court does not sit
until April, they will remain as they are & be sup-
ported by the Govt until then. I shall deem it best
to provide, in these circumstances & apply to Judge Thompson
for their discharge before the expiration of the 6th.

I am sorry to learn that Judge Sedgwick died.
I had hoped the decision would be unanimous.

Wm. H. R. Sedgwick

Roger S. Baldwin Esq. New Haven

Washington 17. March 1841.

My dear Sir

Your obliging and very acceptable favour, ^{of the 12th inst} is before me. You observe that the enquiry is frequently made, what shall be done with the late captives of the Amistad, now that by the Supreme tribunal of the land they have been declared free?

Doubtless the benevolent friends of human nature and supporters of human rights who with a spirit worthy of guardian angels, messengers from the throne of God, ~~at~~ ^{at} the moment of their deepest calamity came to their aid and rescued them from the hand of merciless powers will yet not desert them in their mitigated but still distressed and helpless condition. They will still feel it to be their duty to cause them to be conveyed in safety to their native land. But should the costs and charges necessarily incidental to that operation be borne exclusively by them? certainly not. — Is not the Government of the United States bound in honour and justice to perform it? The Decree of the District and Circuit Courts so ordained. The Decree of the Supreme Court pronounces them free — and if free now, surely free when found by Lieutenant Godfrey, in possession of their vessel and cargo, the lawful spoils of their vanquished enemies and oppressors, and affording them ample means of completing the lawful voyage upon which they were then bound to their home.

The Supreme Court of the United States has pronounced them free — but the executive and judicial authorities of this Country have

have forcibly seized their persons and their property - have kept their persons eighteen months in prison - have taken from them their property, including the vessel without which they could not accomplish their voyage, and now turn them adrift in a strange land, where they cannot subsist ^{without assistance} and whence they cannot depart for their own country but by aid of the same charitable hands which first were extended for their relief - I suppose that with their freedom they may in this country earn their subsistence by their labour, but their desire to return to their own homes is reasonable and just, and the Government of the United States having by its military, executive and judicial authorities deprived them of the means of accomplishing that purpose, is bound in the forum of conscience to send them home at its own charge - I am not sure that it could not be bound in the same forum to indemnify them liberally for eighteen months of false imprisonment.

I would suggest to their friends, the propriety of addressing a memorial to the President of the United States, representing the facts, and requesting that a vessel of the United States may be authorized to take and convey them to Sierra Leone or to some point on the coast of Africa whence they may be safely conducted to their own native soil - And if the President should think this would transcend his authority, a memorial to Congress might call upon the Legislative Department to confer the authority and provide the means of accomplishing this act of justice. It would be a suitable and proper atonement for the desecration of our Navy, in the projected expedition of the Franklin.

Immediately after the opinion and decree of the Supreme Court were delivered I applied for a mandate to the Marshal of the District of Connecticut to discharge forthwith all his prisoners.

prisoners of the Amistad. Judge Thompson, who was about returning immediately to New York, assured me that he would issue himself the order, and have it executed without delay.

I have caused the opinion and decree of the Supreme Court to be published in the National Intelligencer.

I am, with great respect, Dear Sir, your friend
and Serv^t J. L. Adams.

Lewis Tappan
March 1841

R. S. Baldwin Esq.

Dear Sir

Wed Eve
[Mar. 17? 1841]

The bearer, a colored man
named George Philpot who lives at the corner
of Olive & Orange Streets, advises a black that
usually stands before the Fontaine mentioned
at Piedmont. He will make a good ant-
ony for you. Please tell him what time
to come tomorrow. He has seen the
bookkeeper paid the man - saw the
P. who Antonia, Sunday, Sunday before
last for not bringing his children's shoes -
de de.

Yours truly,

Lewis Tappan

I am sorry we omitted to move
the Court to put the girls into the
hands of the St. Dunns to night. Do
not forget to tomorrow.

Is it important I should be here
tomorrow?

New York March 18: 1844

My Dear Sir

I wish I could have a
chance of seeing Te Deum with you
over the unmistaken face - For he has
the coloring as this 'out' & you ought to
have the laurels. It wd give me
pleasure if you would be stay in N.Y.
sometimes long enough to take a meal in
my house.

May they give you to exercise a
little kindly supervision over the Anti-
slavery (2 vols of which I committed to J.
Law) & return it to me as soon as may
be. I am afraid of having the set broken
I am always, with great respect
J. Theodore Tilton

New Haven Conn

New York, March 22^d 1841.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.
New Haven,
Dear Sir,

Please to read & call - and then

the enclosed into the Post-office.

I regret that Capt Beecher ^{senior} was not
examined. He can tell a tale about Pendleton. I was an
early home I learn that Pendleton purchased one of the girls
for a relative of his in this city. A pious rascal & -

It will give me pleasure to send you
kindly, a fee if you will inform me how much to send
him for his kind & valuable services.

I have never asked you about your
own fees, but have sent you money from time to time as
I thought it might be acceptable. Please inform me now
what we should pay you for your expenses & services.

If we are any intention to ask you for
the year manuscript of your speech will you forward it?

The mob of law students do not use
the honor to turn me as I left the court house, with Miss
Bacon & Sedler. As K. L. said in his letter to Mr
Adams, "what have I done wrong?"

Very truly & respectfully
Lewis Tappan

P.S. Will you suffer me, dear Sir, to
ask you to go this Elder Knapp who
is preaching in your city? I have heard
him formerly with much edification. He
is a second John Bunyan. In practical
holiness, good sense, piety, Christian experience, &
last he far exceeds many men with higher
pretensions. If you hear him 3 or 4 times you will like him much I trust. You have

ample store of law. I want you to have the people

New York, March 24, 1941.

Wm. S. Baldwin Esq.

New Haven.

Dear Sir,

The Committee for the Africans are extremely desirous, if possible, to devise some way for obtaining the repeal - not so much for its value, as to obtain a more full and ample vindication of the rights of our clients. The late glorious decision has delivered them from peril. We feel bound to go as far as the law will go in securing to them the fullest possible redress for their wrongs. Is not the Amistad or her proceeds still in the hands of the Dist. Court? We do not learn that any person has appeared as the legal representative of Ramon Ferrer, to reclaim the vessel or proceeds. If not, is there any propriety in our clients being precluded from interfering their claim even at this hour? We rely on your judgment, but the case is so important that we respectfully beg you to give the subject the fullest examination before you definitely determine that nothing can be done.

The Committee are seriously inquiring whether it is not a duty to appeal to the Court for some redress to our clients for their long imprisonment, more fully decided to have been from the beginning, both unlawful, unreasonable and oppressive. If we bring suits for false imprisonment, we wish, if possible to bring them in such a way that the burden of damages will not ultimately fall upon the individual or individuals, but will be made good by the Federal Government. Will you have the goodness to consider this matter, inform us, at your earliest convenience - what you think of a suit, and whether it should be brought against one or more of the persons concerned, the

~~The~~ late President, the late Secretary of State (who is now in this city,) the District or Circuit Judge, the District Attorney, the Marshal or his Deputy, Lt. Cadney, &c.

We have resolved upon prosecuting, without delay, the suits against Ruiz, in the courts of New York, and desire, if possible, to secure your services in the trial of the suits; as appropriate counsel with Mr. Sedgwick. Your intimate knowledge of the whole case, as well as the zeal and ability with which you have conducted the other parts of it, make us feel that it would be a neglect of duty in us, not to secure your services at least in one of the trials.

We are, Sir, very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Simon J. Jocelyn
Leavitt
Lewis Tappan

P.S. If Judge Andrew declines giving an order for the discharge of Antonio, and he says he is detained against his will, we wish he may have the benefit of Habeas Corpus. Probably there should be no delay in the case, nor any warning, as we have no fears to expect in a certain quarter.

New York, March 26/91.

R. S. Baldwin Esq.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 24th is recd.

The Mss. was acknowledged yesterday. It will make a handsome 8vo pamphlet of 48 pp. It is in the hands of the printer. Mr. Leavitt will compare it with his notes.

Please hand the enclosed check to Mr. Kimbly - \$20 - and ask him to send an acknowledgment by mail.

With regard to your compensation I wish to correspond with you confidentially before laying your letter before the Com^{tee}. We have about \$1000 on hand, but it will soon be used up. You will take into consideration the interesting nature of the case - the effort it will give you in your professional life that the funds are derived from men, women & children out of their charity fund, &c. In view of all, please let me know what you think would be reasonable. If it appears too much I will take the liberty to tell you so. As we shall publish all our disbursements we wish to do what will be considered proper. Yrs very truly
Lewis Tappan

Amount of my bank statement have been placed \$350.
Please give me the date of same as early as you can.
That has received

Columbus March 30 1841

To Mr R. S. Baldwin Sir

We the People of
color residents of Columbus, Ohio, deeply touched
with the result of the trial of the Amistad
captives, and, sensible of the efficacy of your
Philanthropic effort in their behalf, desire to
express to you the gratitude which we think
every humane heart in this our native land
must feel we, therefore, assembled (in the
Baptist church) to congratulate each other on the
joyful event referred to, have

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered
to Mr. Baldwin for the example he has set
this nation in the deep interest he has manifested
for the due administration of justice to the
weak and defenceless and the generosity of this
meeting be directed to forward to Mr. Baldwin
this our Resolution

D. Perkins

W. Johnson com

J. Bennett

W. Shelton do

W. McFee sec

N B an answer is ask if
you think proper

Please direct your letter to D. Perkins

Philadelphia March 31. 1841-

Will you allow me to call your attention
to the statement of your argument, in the case of the
Amistad, which you promised to send to me. I am
desirous that each of the Comites in that case shall have
his place in the Report of the proceedings. Mr Adams is
preparing his argument, in full - so is Mr Johnson, and
I should be pleased to have the whole matter by the end of
April.

I am yours

Very respectfully

A. S. Baldwin Esq

New Haven

Rev Peter

New York, April 1. 1841

Dear Sir -

I have been looking over the rough proofs of your sketch, & find it will be extremely difficult to add any thing from my notes. The difficulty is here - You have presented some of the thoughts & authorities in a different order from my notes, & I think there is an omission, & then I ^{will find the same} ~~at the~~ ^{part} on p. 11, there was ~~nothing~~ ^{in another place} a statement of the case of the Eugenie, ~~or~~ perhaps not very important. There was also an idea like this, "If the negroes were really property, were not Ruiz & Montes exercising the right conferred by the treaty? They had a right, under Art. 20, to appear. They were not bound to submit their individual ^{rights} ~~rights~~ to Executive discretion, or to have the conduct of their suit taken out of their hands by the Government of the United States, or their rights affected by a new treaty? Ruiz & Montes chose to litigate their

are claiming notwithstanding the interference
of the Spanish Minister. They filed their
~~libels~~ libels after he interfered, these libels
were never withdrawn, they were acted upon
by the District Court, & if Ruiz & Martinez
~~were not satisfied~~, by not appealing, have
submitted to the ~~the~~ decree. And so far as the
party below has acquiesced in ~~that~~ ^{above} decree,
it is incompetent for the Court to bring in
litigation any question thus decided, in con-
sequence of an appeal by any other party.

You will judge for yourself whether this
point is material enough to be addressed.
I have found it so difficult to satisfy
myself in regard to Job is important
that I have not pursued the examina-
tion through. My notes are so blind
to every one but myself that I am
not sure they will be of any use to you,
yet I have concluded to send them
by Mr. Jollyer, with the request that
some time or other you will return
them to me. Yours truly
Joshua Leavitt

R. S. Babbalan, Esq

New Haven

Dear Sir,

New York, April 1st 1841.

Your favor of March 29th was duly received. The \$50 supposed to have been sent to you was expended I find, for the board of the Interpreter at New Haven by Mr. Townsend. He drew upon me for that amount & I supposed, when writing to you, that it was for money paid you at my request. By examining his account I find it was otherwise. Three hundred dollars then is all you have received. The Committee held a four hours session last evening talking over Antislavery matters & making arrangements for future action. They decided me to credit you \$400 in addition to what you have received. Please inform me whether this will be satisfactory to you for all your services in the Antislavery cause to the present time, including the opinion asked of you which is contained in his letter. The Mayor called on me yesterday with reference to Antonio, and I frankly told him all I knew about him, &c. all the essential facts - but I declined altogether putting him upon the scent to find the lad. He tried to persuade me that as a conscientious and Christian man I was bound to do so. This rhetoric & moral philosophy were, however, utterly ineffectual. When at New Haven, Antonio told me he did not wish to return to Havana, but desired to go to New York & get work. I advised him to leave & go where he pleased. And further, told him that if he would be on board the Steamboat Saturday morning I would - as I should return from Farmington before him to New York &c. He did not come, and I made no other suggestion, directly or indirectly, to him, but was waiting the result of your application to Judge Sadsan, and the result of a writ of Habeas Corpus. If he declined liberating Antonio. Day before yesterday some one I know not whom I left word at the Store in my absence, that Antonio was on board the Barber's Ship. I started to go & see him. Seeing a colored friend I mentioned the case to him - he promised to go on board next morning & bring Antonio to his house. He did so. Meantime I gave information to the Committee of Vigilance, whose duty it is to defend fugitive slaves. They took charge of Antonio & have carried him away. Where he left the city or where he went I know not. I do however

know the plan they expected to take him ultimately. I was willing to accompany the marshals, as I did, to several gentlemen & take their views as to my obligation in the case in hope that some of them would relieve him somewhat from apprehensions about being liable to. I thought also that the delay - then made - might be beneficial to Antonio.

The Committee are determined to push the matter as far as they legally can. We believe that Godney, Wilcox, Pendleton, Stolar and Forsyth are liable for false imprisonment &c., and we do not know but the captured cargo rightfully belongs to the Africans. I shall send you the Adams' argument - at length - as published in the Commonwealth (published by the Liberator), and the Committee request you to make an immediate consideration of the matter. Please examine, seeing to it that Thomas Jefferson, with regard to the suit for damages done to property in N. Orleans by order of the Jefferson when President of the United States, after he left office, for injuries sustained by his order to the Marshal of Louisiana white President. Forsyth is now here, also, traveling with Van Buren, for Missouri, as Mayor of the City. If we can sustain an action against them we will arrest him forthwith. Mr. Staph is investigating this matter, and also the authorities with reference to the others, but to give us his opinion. We want yours. Perhaps we may take Chancellor Kent's. I shall be sent to you at any rate. If

The proofs shall be sent to you at any rate. If
will not make so large a pamphlet as I supposed.
I leave your opinion, as above, if an account.

will not make so large a profit
After giving your opinion, as above, if we can-
play you further we shall expect to commence a new account.
The 3 suits agst River & Minter can be tried

play you farther we shall expect to
The 3 suits agst Rens & Munter can be tried
as follows - The Supreme Court suit in Sept., the Superior Court
& Corer. Pleas in June. If Mr. Ketchum should be appointed
Circuit Judge (as it is probable he will be - to succeed Judge
Edwards) who has reached his legal grand character, over
60 years! You will try that case first, namely, Rens vs the
Supreme Court. You know, I suppose, about the organization
of our courts. The Superior Court is a City Court; the Circuit Court
- the court immediately below the Supreme Court.

Very truly & respectfully yours,
J. W. Tappan.

Very truly yours, Elbert Tappan

New Haven April 2^d 1841

Gentlemen

I have examined the record in the case of the *Amistad* since the receipt of your letter of the 24th in reference to the questions you suggested for my consideration.

I am of opinion that it is too late for the Africans to interpose a claim for the proceeds of the *Sch.* It is true those proceeds are yet in Court; but they are held by the Clerk subject to a decree of the Circuit Court, affirmed ^{by} the Supreme Court, in which it is expressly found "that the said Schooner is lawfully owned by the subjects of Spain" and the proceeds are directed to be "paid over to such person or persons agent or agents as may be designated by the Minister of Spain." It appears to me that this finding and decree must be conclusive upon the Africans, who have been parties to the proceedings from the first, without interposing any claim to the property. The question in relation to their interest in the vessel & cargo, was not overlooked by their counsel in preparing their answer to the libel, but it was deemed advisable not to urge

that claim, from an apprehension that it might
prejudice them on the question whether they could
be deemed pirates within the meaning of the
9th article of the Spanish Treaty, on which our
opponents so confidently relied.

I replied to your second inquiry, what I think
of a suit or suits in favor of the Africans for false
imprisonment, and whether it should be brought
against one or more of the persons concerned,—
the late President, Secretary of State, Judge, Dis-
trict Attorney, Marshal, Lt Gidney &c. I have had
more difficulty in coming to a conclusion satisfac-
tory to my own mind. But, on the whole, af-
ter an attention examination of the record &c in
reference to this question, I am of opinion that
if such an action should be deemed expedient
(of which I entertain serious doubt) it should be
brought against Lt Gidney. His seizure of the
Africans was without warrant and tortious. All
that they have since suffered was in consequence of
his wrongful act.

But from the time of their arrival and arrest
at New London, they have been held, according to

the decision of Judge Thompson on the Habeas Corpus, under the process of a Court having jurisdiction of the subject matter. They were arrested 1. as criminals on a charge of piracy, and bound over to the Circuit Court. Although, on the facts as they appeared before that Court they had been guilty of no offense cognizable by the Courts of the U.S. neither the Judge who bound them over, nor the Marshal were thereby rendered trespassers. They were also seized by the Marshal on process against them as property 1. on the libel of Sedgwick, 2. on the libels of Ruiz & Montez which were filed before they were discharged from the criminal process, 3. on the suggestion of the District Attorney. In these libels the negroes were claimed to be Spanish property. They were alleged by Ruiz & Montez to have been taken possession of by a public armed vessel of the U.S. under such circumstances as to entitle them to demand their surrender as property under the Treaty. They were described not as Africans; but as negroes lawfully held in slavery in the Island of Cuba. The Supreme Court has decided that if these negroes were at the time lawfully held as slaves under the laws of Spain, and recognized by those laws as property capable of being lawfully

"bought and sold, They may be justly deemed
"within the intent of the Treaty, to be included un-
"der the denomination of merchandise &c. The liability
therefore on the face of them presented a case
within the jurisdiction of the District Court.

In deciding the Habeas Corpus of Judge Thompson
said: "If the District Court has jurisdiction of the
"case it has a right to take the subject of litiga-
"tion into its custody." Its process therefore was not
void, but justified the Marshal, notwithstanding
they were ultimately decided to be free men and
not property.

In regard to the late President, and Secretary
of State and District Attorney: I am of opin-
ion that neither of them is liable to be sued
in an action of Trespass for a false imprison-
ment of the Officers. As they were detained
under the regular process of a Court, having
according to the decision of Judge Thompson juris-
diction of the case, the liability of those who
were instrumental in their detention would in
my opinion depend upon the question whether
their acts were malicious and without probable
cause.

Extract of a letter from Hon. J. L. Adams

3^d April 1841.

"I should rejoice if by the institution of suit for the unlawful arrest and ^{false} imprisonment of the African, there could be a fair and impartial review of the decisions of the District, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, so as to harmonize with that final decision of the highest Court which pronounced the African free. But I see not how you can get at the questions. The allowance of salvage to Lieut. Gidney upon the vessel and cargo as Spanish property not only legalizes his seizure of them but rewards it as a meritorious act. The arrival upon the soil of the State of New York of more than twenty prisoners and the transportation of them by sea to another State, is a grievous affliction to me, but it has been sanctioned by the whole judicial authority of the Union. Eighteen months of imprisonment under the arrest, grates upon my spirit it hark discord, but how can the sentence sustaining all this be reversed? I can only hope that it will never be recognized as authoritative precedent in any future controversy.

The decisions of the District Court, in the case of the boy Antonio, the only part of the decree which the late Administration approved, was that which appeared the most excusable to me. Whether the Judge had been suitably informed with regard to the desire of Antonio to return to his mistress, or whether he has reconsidered his own induration I consider ^{uncertain}. It is fortunate that the decree concerning him has not been ex-

It is much more congenial to our feelings that he should be allowed to return to Cuba, or to stay here at his own option, than that he should be sold up to a Spanish owner as merchandise.

New York, April 13/41.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is an extract of a letter from Mr Adams, and a copy of Mr Staples' opinion. I have put into the hands of each of those gentlemen a copy of your opinion. Having ^{now} each others views you may choose to suggest something further. Also please let us hear from you on the subject.

A copy of your argument shall be sent seasonably to Mr Peto at Philadelphia, and copies to the other gentlemen whose names you have given.

Respectfully & truly yours
Lewis Tappan

Had the District Court of the U. S. for the District of
Connecticut jurisdiction over the Africans taken with
the Amistad?

Had the Court jurisdiction over the Africans taken from
the east end of Long Island?

The first question involves the inquiry whether any Dis-
trict Court of the United States had jurisdiction over them
upon any proceedings in admiralty. And the second ques-
tion involves the inquiry whether the District Court of Con-
necticut had any jurisdiction over these Africans taken on
the land on the east end of Long Island.

My opinion is in the negative and always has been on both these
questions. I have not more before me the late opinion of the
Supreme Court and surveyed it but once; and then rather
hastily; but I do not recollect anything in that opinion
which goes to overrule this opinion.

If this opinion is correct then the record of the proceedings of
the District Court and of the other Courts on the appeal
case afford no justification for the imprisonment and
detention of the Africans by Gedney, Mead - the Marshal
or his Deputy.

The consequences are obvious.

I have not time to write out the train of Reasoning which has brought my mind to the above results. Nor would it be important that I should, as the counsel who must be employed if these questions are further moved upon cases actually made, would choose to think and reason for themselves.

(signed) Seth P. Hopley

New York, April 6. 1841.

Cambridge St. April 7, 1841

Sir:

I have just received a communication from
the Spanish Consul, resident at Boston, saying that the
Spanish Minister directs him to cause the boy Antonio
to be sent to Havana, to his Master, as soon as practicable

This notice will render it inexpedient to allow
your notice to discharge.

With great respect

Yours Obedient servt

Amos E. Fredson

Hon R. S. Baldwin

New York, 27 June 41.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Your several favours are received.

Here is a check for \$200, out of which please to pay
C. A. Ingersoll, Esq. \$2 for copies of papers, and send me
his receipt, and yours for \$198 on account which is due you
from the Anti-Slavery Funds.

I sent you the lith page &c. of your
Speedy mail today. The corrections are all accurately
made I believe. 2000 copies are to be printed. 100
of them will be sent to you for your own disposal. Will
you advise me as to the disposition of the 1900? We shall
advertise them for sale, but you know such pamphlets must
be given away chiefly. We want to do the most good with
them. We shall send 50 to England - a copy to all the
U.S. Judges, Dist. Attorneys, Clerks & Marshals. It may
be well for you to give us the names of those you send to in
order that we may not send duplicates; or if you will
with the names they shall be sent in your name from
the office here.

Respectfully & truly yours!

Wm. L. Chapin

In publishing our statement of Receipts &
Expenditures we have entered more in
detail than we should have done if no money had ever come from such sources.

J. Roger Shuman, Barrister, Esq.

New Haven,

Dear Sir,

The Committee acting on behalf of the Africans of the Amistad feel themselves bound to make to you a more formal expression than they have hitherto done, of the estimation in which they hold your professional services in the management of the great case involving the liberty and lives of our humble clients, which has just been brought to so happy a conclusion.

Having been retained as counsel in the case at the very beginning, you have devoted yourself to it for a year and a half with an earnestness and assiduity that could not have been prompted by a mere professional apprehension of the legal importance of the questions involved, but which could have been produced only by the impulses of benevolence in behalf of the helpless and the stranger. Bringing to the task a mind fraught with learning and trained to inquiry, with a mature and cautious judgment, you have been able to investigate the various legal questions, to manage the details of practice, and to argue the several issues before the different Courts, in a manner that has gained the unqualified admiration of all who have watched the progress of the case. We could not have anticipated, that in a case so novel, with so many and so powerful opposing influences, and travelling on ground hitherto so cautiously avoided, there should have been so very little omitted which we might now see could have been done with advantage, so very little done in a way that we might now think it could have been done better, and nothing done which we could now wish had been left undone. The complete and final victory which has crowned the case, in the face of so many taunting predictions of enemies, and

desponding fears of friends, is the best attestation to the wisdom and
fidelity with which it has been conducted. And as the laboring
can has been chiefly in your hands, and the main responsibility of
the case has rested on your shoulders, and we doubt not has weighed
heavily on your mind for many long months, we feel that the hap-
py issue is to be ascribed, under favor of a kind Providence, in a
very great degree, to your skillful and able efforts...

For these services and labors and cares, dear
sir, we feel that the pecuniary recompense which the public libe-
rality has put it in our power to offer, is the smallest part of your
reward. You will not undervalue the professional reputation, of
having made one of the most learned, finished, compact, well ar-
ranged, complete and conclusive arguments ever presented in the
Hall of the Supreme Court of the United States. The respect of this
world and the good in our own and other countries, for the upright
and learned counsellor, who not only dared to undertake such a
cause, but who carried it through and gained it, you will largely
enjoy. But the sweet consciousness of having labored, and with
success, for the deliverance of the poor and needy, and him who had
no helper, out of the hands of the haughty destroyer, will be more
than all the rest, and can only be exceeded by the hope, which in
devoutly pray may we fill your bosom, of our day hearing the
Savior and Judge of the World say before the assembled uni-
verse, "I was sick and ye visited me, I was in prison and
ye came unto me."

Accept, sir this feeble expression of our thanks,
with our best wishes for your prosperity.

We are your grateful friends

New York, April 15, 1841.

Simon J. Jocelyn
Lewis Tappan
John Leavitt

New York, April 21/41.

R. S. Baldwin Esq

Dear Sir

Annexed is a check for \$200 which
is the balance due you I believe. If correct please
send me a Receipt.

Respectfully Yours Lewis Tappan

New-Haven

New York, April 17/41.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.

New-Haven.

Dear Sir,

The Agent of the A. & F. A. S. Soc. has
sent to you, by my direction, 100 Copies of your Argument.
I have thought it might be well to have them on sale at
one of your Bookstores. Will you put some of them and put
direction, with one or more of the above letter that accom-
pany the pamphlets. I understand you can take as many
of them as you please to send to friends, & can have more
from here. I've secured from paper - J. of Commerce
Commence - E. Post - and American are handsome res-
tore of the pamphlet.

Respectfully yours

John Tappan

P.S.

I am afraid the Agent
did not pay the freight
of the parcel. He did
not let it & other copies
come out of the bag.

Copy of letter to
~~S. P. Taylor, John Lewis & Lewis~~
Tappan Am. A. Comm. cc

Draw the June letter of the 21st with check
for \$202 was rec'd, & is in full for the balance
of my fee for the assisted car.

I thank the committee for the kind & obliging expressions contained in their letter of the 15th, assuring me that my professional services in the interesting case which has so long engaged our sympathies, have met their approbation. But I should do injustice to my own feelings as well as to the committee were I to omit to state that I have already had occasion to mention in reply to a communication from abroad, - that in my opinion the happy result is chiefly owing to the ceaseless & untiring exertions of your self & your associates.

I am very truly

Yours &c

R. S. Baden

Northam June 23rd 1844

June May 10th 1841

Honorable R. S. Baldwin

Sir

I have taken

the liberty to forward to you a petition which we wish presented to the Legislature.

We hope you will be pleased to look upon it favorably and urge the House to take some action on it. — Although it might not be proper to say as much in a petition yet to you sir we can freely say that from the knowledge we have of the sentiments of the intelligent portion of the colored people in this state — and they are not a few — the whig cause would lose nothing by our possessing the privilege of writing but would be undoubtably strengthened —

For the last four years we have turned our attention to politics, and by not being prejudiced beforehand in favor of either party, we have been able to judge the merits of both. The result has been that 9/10^{ths} of the intelligent colored men are whigs. And though the whig party may be so strong in this state now, that our votes may be of but little consequence, yet a remembrance of the forbearance of the whig party heretofore in oppressing us — and the vituperations heaped upon us by the loco party, and above all the facts that it was the whigs who gave us the right of suffrage, will prevent the loco party ever gaining the ascendancy in this state, should a reaction take place. I am fully aware that I have taken great liberty in writing to you yet the necessity of this case must be my excuse.

yours with the utmost respect

Joseph Burwell

[ca. June 12, 1841]

Dear Sir

Your favor proposing to me
the giving of your establishment
for the Cats I found here on my re-
turn from H^d at the close of the
last week.

After reflection I have come to
the conclusion that in a matter of
so much delicacy, in which without
entire accuracy injustice might be done
to individuals, I cannot consistently with
my other avocations assume the ^{great} responsi-
bility. Such a acceptance of the agency
proposed by you would require more of
me.

Should it be in my power to aid you
by any information in any I may possess
in answer to particular inquiries, it would give
me pleasure to do so. I am very truly
your

CR. S. Robinson to Lewis Tappan

[R. S. Baldwin to Mr. E. Barry?]

New Haven June 12/41

Letter of the 3^d was duly received by me
atford.

bill reported by me on the subject of
your letter passed the House of Representatives
without opposition.

San Juan 1861

The Report of the Com. has
 been received that Capt. S. was entitled
 to the sum of the amount that Capt. S. was entitled
 to at the last term of the C. Ct. of the
 District. It allows sol. on the goods of Lord A
 & Alpe & Laca. The costs were over twenty
 & appropriated among the owners of the cargo
 under the balance of \$319.38 decreed to be paid
 to Tullencia on his master's \$577. to be paid to
 the same on their master's
 from the record a statement of the value of the
 cargo & the salvage & costs allowed to the owners as
 follows:

gross value of all the goods on board the Amiga	6175.20	
gross value of all the goods	2058.53	
salvage allowed 1/3	1737.24	3791.51
cost of goods to owner		2783.90
gross value of goods of Lord A Tullencia	826.94	
deduct 1/3 for cargo	275.642	
cost of cargo	271.91	
balance due to Lord A Tullencia	319.38	
gross value of goods of Lord A Tullencia	1494.74	
deduct salvage 1/3	24	
proportion of cost	28	970.52
bal. decreed to Lord A Tullencia	577.22	
The sum remaining for Lord A Tullencia & Alpe & Laca	319.38	896.60
decreed to be paid to them on their master's	577.22	
please direct whether 1/3		

Chapter 1

1840

1840
A.S.G. Ct
H. 1/10

To let me see in case
of A. T. H. & A. H. L.

1841
C. H. G. Ct
L. Ct. 4/10
1841

To do a hearing before
the court

Copy to
Guinevere Martin
also

New York June 16. 1891.

Rd. Baldwin Esq
New Haven

Dear Sir, I have your favor of the 14th
advising that after settlement with Goddard
in accordance with the decree of the Court
the monies due for a balance : \$319.38
& Alphe Thayer : " 577.22

for which an amount an order upon the bank
& after deducting your fees we would thank
you to remit the same to us - Should
not this order be satisfactory to the Court
please advise us the necessary fees
you will require it -

Very respectfully,
Yours
James M. Smith

cpd

New York, Dec. 14/91.

H. J. Baldwin, Esq. New Haven

Dear Sir,

The *Albion*, with 5 religious teachers, sailed from this port Nov. 27th, & letters from the acting Governor of Sierra Leone, received since their departure, assure us that on the arrival of the *Albion* and the missionaries they will be cordially received & conveyed to Freetown at the public expense.

A claim has been expressed from various quarters that application should be made to our Govt for the proceeds of the *Albion* & cargo, for Conger & his comrades, to whom the property rightfully belonged. If you think there is any reasonable ground to hope for success the committee will employ you to draw up a Memorial to Congress on the subject; or they will do so if you think the claim is founded upon law. I shall be glad to hear from you on this subject at an early day.

Do you think Congress would also entertain an application to reimburse us for the expense of sending them back to Africa?

Respectfully & truly yours
Wm. Tappan

New York, June 23/92.

R. S. Baldwin, Esq.

New Haven - Conn.

Dear Sir,

You were so kind, some time ago, to give me the name of Mr. J. Perkins, esq. of New London, as a lawyer who could be depended upon. My present business makes it necessary for me to have an attorney in each county or shire town (where I have not a correspondent who furnishes me information & does the collecting business according to the plan laid down in the circular which I sent you some time since) of whom I can make specific inquiries in return for throwing all the business I can into their hands. Mr. Perkins's health is such, he writes me, that he can not at present enter into any engagements for the future. I will therefore ask the favor of you to give me the name of another good collecting attorney in New London, ^{or two in case of accident.} At the trial of the Amistad captives at New Haven I thought well of Mr. Cleveland (I do not know his real name) but I know nothing of his honesty, capacity or promptness as a collector.

Very respectfully & truly yours,

Lewis Tappan

P.S.

You will perceive from the Reporter sent to you that the intelligence from your old clients is not so favorable as we could wish. We felt bound, however, to tell the truth about them. I am afraid that Colonel Sumner & his allies did not and heartily the young gentlemen of the Theoz. school in communicating right principles to Congress & the rest. But your labor & ours have not been in vain. Let us hope for the best.

San Francisco January 16, 1849.

Dear Sir,

I have just received the opinion of Judge Thompson, which was to have been sent me while at New Haven: it was directed to San Francisco instead of New Haven. Having mentioned to you that the case had been stated to him, I now take the liberty to communicate the substance of his opinion.

The case stated to him was as follows.

A petition is filed against an insolvent Merchant owing more than \$2000, by creditors whose debts combined amount to more than \$500, and before the return day for the decree in bankruptcy, a part compromise, so that the debts of the petitioning creditors are reduced below \$500- and the general indebtedness below \$2500.

On the refusal of the original petitioning creditors to go on, can other creditors, come in and premature the case?

Judge Thompson answers: "Altho I am not as clear in this case, as I was in that (the case which I show you) yet I am of opinion, that the jurisdiction of the Court has

Mr. S. D. Smith & Co. New
Canterbury, C. Dec. 18. 1847.

Dear Sir

I accept my thanks for a copy of the Liberator.
but I am quite sorry to see in it a recommendation
for the payment of the claims of the Westerly Spain on
account of the Spanish negroes.

I wish the President had taken
the trouble to have investigated the fact and
then all important fact in that case, before
he had made the recommendation.

Were these negroes ever the property of
any Spanish subject? Surely not.

Then if not the property of Spanish
subjects, how should the Queen's minister
ever think of allowing pay for them?

The Decree of 1819 prohibited the
importation of Africans into Spain and
her dominions, and as there were formerly
imported, they fall within the class called
Bozals. The false names, and the
fictitious permits or pases could not strengthen
a title wholly groundless before

I need not however
speak to you of ^{the} absurdity of this claim,
because every fact and principle involved
in the case are familiar.

and I have no doubt, should the question
ever come before the Senate, it will
meet a similar question at your hand,

With great respect

Yours obedt

Samuel S. Johnson



Hon R. S. Barlow

W. S. Lawrence

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 23^d is received -
Referring to my argument in the Amistad
case, and to my remark (p. 20) that "the Con-
vention which framed the Federal Constitution,
though they recognized slavery as existing in
 regard to persons held to labor by the laws of
the States which tolerate it, were careful to ex-
clude from that instrument every expression
that might be construed into an admission that
there could be property in men." you ask
"how does it appear that Slavery is recognized
" in Art. IV Sec 3 of the Constitution? Is any service
" or labor due from a slave? Does not the term
" imply a contract - an obligation, a quid pro quo?"
My views in regard to the meaning of the con-
stitution on the subject to which you refer, were
given in my speech in the Senate on the Califor-
nia question on the 27th of March and 3^d of April
1850, more fully perhaps than in the speech before
the Supreme Court ^{in the Amistad case} ~~on the same subject~~. They ^{had} ~~were~~
in one respect, - not material to the point now under
consideration, - ~~had~~ been uniformly modified by the
opinion of the Supreme Court, as pronounced by Judge
Story in the case of Prigg in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

in which it was held that the duty imposed
by the clause in the Constitution to which you
refer pertained exclusively to the Government of the
United States, and to the State Governments as I had before
mentioned (p. 15). To that decision of the highest Tribunal of the Land
I oppose that the framers of the Constitution were
careful to exclude from that instrument every ex-
pression that might be construed into an admission
by the people of the United States that there could
be property in man, because they did not deem it
proper that the Nation — composed as it was of the
people of free States as well as of Slave States — should
be responsible as such for the existence of slavery.
They therefore recognized it as existing by the laws of
the States which tolerated it, without intending to
make any declaration whatever in the name of
the people of the United States in regard to the justice
or propriety of those laws. Leaving that and all
other responsibility not expressly or impliedly confided
to or imposed on the federal Government, to be
borne by the several States, they intentionally a-
voided the use of language from which a different
inference might be drawn.

The clause in the Constitution to which I had
reference as recognizing, and which ^{does} in my
opinion ~~does~~ recognize slavery as existing in
regard to persons held to service by the laws
of the several States, or some of them, is

the 3^d paragraph of the 2^d section of Article 1st of the Constitution.

I. by which it is provided that "representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons." I do not know what other class of persons but slaves can be intended by the words other persons than "free persons" including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed.

Article IV sec. 3. to which you allude, does not refer exclusively to slaves. Its language is general and applicable to all who are held to labor by the laws of any State. It applies to free persons bound to service as well as to slaves. A preceding article in the Constitution has been of a State, that any person who is bound to labor by the laws of the State shall be held to labor by the laws of the State. But in any opinion its inclusion is all but it was evidently not the intention of the Convention in forming a provision for the action to make any distinction between the laws of the people of the U.S. in regard to the justice or propriety of their laws having that and all other responsibilities not expressly or implicitly contained in the Constitution. The Convention affirmed that every State of

capt so far as it is restrained by the constitution of the U.S.
in which jurisdiction over all human things within its territorial limits
has the legal power, inherent in its own sovereignty
to establish the relations of its own people to each other
~~within the limits of its own jurisdiction~~, according to
its own legislative discretion: & that the Government
of the United States, being established for general
purposes, ought not to have the power to in-
terfere with the internal policy of the States,
but should leave them in that respect to exercise
their jurisdiction on their own responsibility and
according to their own discretion.

It therefore appears that the rightfulness of its
legislation in regard to its own inhabitants by
a State, and of the legal relations it chooses to
establish, ought not to be made the subjects of
investigation by the tribunals of other States or of
the United States. So in like manner it requires
that full faith and credit shall be given in
each State to the judicial proceedings of every
other State, irrespective of the justice of the decision,
which, where the parties are within the jurisdiction of
the Court, is not allowed to be inquired into else-
where.

Such being the theory of the Constitution in re-
spect to State legislation, an escape by any person
from the jurisdiction of a State, on whom by the laws of
that State a duty is imposed to render service or
labor to another, is deemed a wrong to him, & by
the laws of the State a legal claim to the personal
services of the fugitive. This labor, ~~the~~ the law

of the State from which he fled belonged to his master. The justice of the legal relation, there established, not being repented by the constitution as a proper subject of inquiry elsewhere, consistently with the relations of the States to each other in the Federal Union, it provides - that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." But you ask, "Does a man owe labor that is coerced?"

I apprehend that the convention when they used the word due, intended simply, due by the laws of the State. The word "due" is ^{usually} defined ^{not only a debt, but} to mean "that which belongs to one; whatever custom or law requires to be done." Thus, taxes are commonly spoken of as due to the State. Obedience is due from a child to his parent. Allegiance is due from a citizen to the Government. And it is in a similar sense that the word appears to have been used in the clause to which you refer comprehending the legal duty to render personal service in the State from which the escaped fled. To the law of the State imposing the obligation the Constitution allows extra territorial force for the single

purpose of enabling the person entitled by that law to the service of the fugitive, to reclaim and restore him to the State from which he fled. & where alone the service can be required.

You will perceive that Mr. Adams, who followed me in the argument of the Amistad case, at page 39 of his printed speech says:

"The Constitution of the United States recognizes ^{the} slaves held within some of the States of the Union, only in their capacity of persons — persons held to labor or service in a State under the laws thereof — persons constituting the elements of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature — persons the migration or importation of whom should not be prohibited prior to the year 1808. The Constitution nowhere recognizes them as property. The words slaves and slavery are studiously excluded from the Constitution. Circumlocutions are then employed under which these parts of the body politic are decently concealed. Slaves therefore in the Constitution of the United States are recognized only as persons enjoying rights & held to the performance of labor."

While the framers of the Constitution did not intend to use any language that should make the people of the U.S. P.

responsible for the existence of slavery in the States
they did in my opinion, recognize the obligatory
force of the laws of the States within their territorial
limits ~~respecting~~ upon persons there held to labor
in slavery -

very respectfully Yours &c

P. B. B. B. B.

While the framers of the Constitution did not intend
to make Congress ~~responsible~~ ^{that} should make the policy of the
United States responsible by its adoption for the
existence of slavery in the States. ^{the} ^{disunion} ^{any}
principle ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{States} ^{which} ^{tolerate} ^{the} ^{existence} ^{of} ^{slavery}
relation, by force of the laws of ^{the} ^{land}.

Mrs H. S. Baldwin.

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Madam,

Permit us to mingle our sympathies with the numerous friends of your departed husband who express to you their sense of his exalted virtues, and your imperable loss.

It is now upwards of twenty three years since we, in the capacity of a Committee representing thousands of benevolent persons, employed him as counsel of the Amistad Africans, whose cause he readily understood and prosecuted with untiring vigilance and consummate ability while many in his profession, from political or professional reasons, shrunk from the impopularity of vindicating those ^{who were in captivity} who, under a charge of crime deserving, in the opinion of a large portion of the community, to be executed ^{only} by an ignominious death on the scaffold.

The cause thus manfully & heroically undertaken was carried through various Courts until it came ^{for final decision} before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. There the poor Africans were defended by your husband, as associated counsel with the Honorable John Quincy Adams, who had shrunk from the arduous labor involved in an acceptance of the urgent request of the Committee on account of his great age, and the loss of familiarity with legal proceedings, but who, in being assured that Mr Baldwin's services had been secured, and that he would prepare his Brief, replied with great animation, "If he will do that I will undertake."

Mr Baldwin's able argument before the
Supreme Court was published, and read not only
by the profession generally, but by the leading
men of the country. It was deemed unanswerable,
and it settled the question that the negro were
entitled to their liberty. Mr Adams said of it,
"The rights of my clients to their lives and
liberties have already been defended by my
learned friends and colleagues in so able and
complete a manner as leaves me scarcely
anything to say".

Mr Baldwin's feelings, as well as his
intellectual and legal powers, were deeply enlisted
on behalf of the much injured Africans of the
Americas; he greatly rejoiced in their deliverance
and restoration to their native land; and he has
left a record for the institution of justice not
only evidence of his distinguished ability in this
case as a legal advocate, but proofs of his
philanthropy in efforts for his deeply wronged
and oppressed fellow-men.

With the highest veneration for the
character of your departed husband; and
our most cordial sympathy with you and
your children in this time of bereavement,
we remain, dear Madam,

Very respectfully and truly, your
friend

Leah Tappan
John Tappan
G. S. Jocelyn

OFFICE OF E. B. SHERMAN,

Master in Chancery

Of the Circuit Court of the United States.

ROOM 11, NO. 103 ADAMS STREET.
Opposite Main Entrance Post Office.

Chicago, February 10th, 1888.

Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin,

New Haven, Conn.

My Dear Sir:-

I have perused your address on "The Captives of the Amistad" with intense interest.

When I was about seven years of age, my father, Elias H. Sherman, resided in Enosburg, Vermont. He was one of the original abolitionists and was a "conductor" and "station agent" of "The Underground Railroad." One morning I found that a handsome young negro had mysteriously arrived during the preceding night; it was Antonio, the cook of the Amistad, who had escaped. He was jolly and good natured and helped about the cooking. Greatly to his amusement, I experimented to see whether the color on his hands would rub off. A night or two afterward, he disappeared as mysteriously as he had come - my father had taken him to Canada, about fifteen miles distant. Antonio told me all the circumstances connected with the capture of the Amistad, and his escape through the kindness of friends. The occurrence made a very vivid impression upon my mind, and I recall the circumstances, as though but yesterday.

Accept my sincere thanks for your very valuable paper.

Your friend,

E. B. Sherman

THE DAILY HERALD.

PUBLISHED BY WOODWARD AND CARRINGTON,
115 CHAPEL-ST.—\$5 PER ANNUM.

Friday, January 10, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Africans of the Amistad. Thursday afternoon.

The examination of Antonio was concluded; his testimony however is so entirely consistent with that already given, as not to need repetition.

The District Attorney then introduced the depositions of James Ray and George W. Pierce, mariners on board of the cutter, giving a detailed statement of the capture of the Africans on the Long Island shore. They were however mere repetitions of what has already been extensively published.—He also introduced the papers of the Amistad and the permit to Montez and Ruiz, authorizing Montez to take three negroes, Juana, Francisca and Joseph, and Ruiz 49 slaves, on board the Amistad to Principe—also a permit to Ruiz to pass from Porto Principe to Havana, on his usual mercantile business.

The counsel for the Africans introduced Mr. D. Francis Bacon, of this city, as a witness, who testified that he left the coast of Africa on the 13th of July last—that he knows a place called Dumbokoro—it is an island in the river or lagoon of Gallinas.—There is an extensive slave factory or depot there—there are different establishments on different islands.

Gen. Isham—What is all this—what has this to do with the case before the court?

Mr. Baldwin—We expect to connect it with the case by showing that a part at least of the Africans were recently carried from this very place to Havana.

Witness—The person in charge was named Don Alvarez. The surname is not used by Spaniards in addressing each other. The establishment is said to belong to the house of Martinez, in Havana. The vessels trading there have the private signal of that house—a white flag with the letter M. I know Pedro Blanco well. I have been in his house—he is now at Havana—his house is upon another island in the Gallinas, but a short distance from Dumbokoro. He had also an establishment of his own, begun in 1824 or '25, and he left in May, 1839.

The Africans deal extensively in slaves—it is an extensive commerce—some are prisoners of war—they are brought from a country in the interior, called Logobor—the different towns or villages make

dingos. They are the most intelligent and best educated nation in this part of Africa. The most intelligent and most useful agents of the slave dealers are those who are educated at Sierra Leone; they are the most useful because they have education and speak English.

I have seen the Africans here—I can not determine the nation to which they belong from their appearance. They have a general resemblance to the many thousands I have seen at Gallinas. I know nothing of the interior of Africa. Mendi is described to be farther in the interior than my information extended. I made inquiries, and tried to take some notes, but all persons declined to inform me. Dared not venture in the interior myself; in fact the people are suspicious of every person who makes inquiries and takes notes.

Negroes are frequently sold for debt along the coast—I do not know that it is so at Gallinas—also for crimes.

District Attorney—Do the Africans understand the nature of an oath?

Mr. Baldwin—What possible propriety can there be in that question? The Court has admitted the Africans here to be sworn. Does the gentleman intend, by showing that the natives of Africa are ignorant of the nature of an oath, to prove that the Court has erred?

Mr. Attorney withdrew the question.

The District Attorney moved for a postponement of the case, on the ground of the absence of an important witness, Mons. Viga, who is sick at Boston, and who, he claimed, would prove that slaves were an article of commerce in Cuba, and that there was no law to prohibit the traffic; and also disprove all the facts stated by Dr. Madden.

Mr. Baldwin proposed to call upon the Marshal to prove that at New London Mons. Viga said that the slaves were from Africa, and by the laws of Cuba could not be held in bondage,—in order to show that his testimony could not be material, and that the case ought not to be postponed on that account. He argued that as the Attorney had received information of the sickness of the witness the day previous, and had suffered the case to go on for the purpose of fishing out the evidence on the other side, he certainly could not have the face to claim a postponement.

Court—Mr. Baldwin, you have used very improper language, and have made an improper imputation against the Attorney. If he had made the motion yesterday, I should not have postponed the case until all the testimony which could be obtained had been in, and the word you use imputes a course to the Attorney of which he has not been guilty.

Mr. Baldwin—I did not use the term in the sense understood by the Court. I withdraw it.

Mr. Staples—Certainly the course taken has drawn out all the history in the case, and it will now be exceedingly pleasant to the Attorney to draw up evidence on the points that pinch him. There would

The argument on behalf of Lieut. G. Ellsworth, presented and Mr. Cleveland's salvage of Lieut. G.

A full synopsis will be given to-morrow.

To the Editor

GENTLEMEN.—I read the evidence yesterday, and allow me to state a story of the manner in which the facts to which I

I was three times derided on the 10th of January, 1838, after and last in February I was the guest of for his large share and all of his agent establishments. Spent business. I received ties. While thus I came familiar with which was carried that I would not although they had been vexations I might be

In the evidence I was full to make use of the traffic of which are not facts of course those who have no Spaniards at Gallinas forget my numerous the sea threw me, friendless wanderer and cherished me, and them a welcome home anxious to supply kindness followed in evidence abroad. At they sent a vessel to ions, then surrounded from savages, while the coast for "bloody other side," and can more charity for me

I make this comment unjust both to them go forth on any subject accompanying acknowledgment to those who guest and an intimate expressed opinions

Yours,

Mechanics' Society

1824 or '25, and he left in May, 1830.

The Africans deal extensively in slaves—it is an extensive commerce—some are prisoners of war—they are brought from a country in the interior, called Langohar—the different towns or villages make war upon each other for the purpose of making captures—these wars are not encouraged by the slave dealers—they merely purchase those who are brought upon the coast for sale—the slaves are not all prisoners of war, some are sold as slaves on account of their crimes, often for crimes for which persons are put to death, when the slave trade does not exist—none but negroes penetrate the interior—it is extremely dangerous for a white man to attempt it. A Spaniard however invited me to go with him two or three days journey, to the place intermediate, between the coast and the Langohar country, an interior rendezvous or mart.

The Langohar country extends from about 30 miles south of Gallina to about 2 or 300 miles north, and an unknown distance towards the interior. I did not and never could learn of any country beyond it. The nearest point of that country is about two days journey, or 60 miles from the coast. The distance is there measured by day's journey on foot, usually estimated at about 30 miles.

The slaves are of all ages and conditions—about one half are children. They are more profitable—never heard of the Mandi country until I came to New Haven—I was two years and seven months on the coast—I left Gallinas on the first of March and the coast on the 13th of July—the Vair nation extends about 100 miles cross wise—the slave factory in question is on an inlet in Gallinas, called ~~the cotton tree~~ ^{the cotton tree}, from the fact that a large cotton tree stands there, which is used as an observatory.

understood by the Court. I withdraw it.

Mr. Staples—Certainly the course taken has drawn out all the history in the case, and it will now be exceedingly pleasant to the Attorney to draw up evidence on the points that pinch him. There would then be nothing left in the case. We wish it finished, and we trust the Court will not postpone it by a rule that no testimony shall be taken except that of Viga, and what we may hear from the witness. For the sake of finishing the case we will consent that the Attorney shall prepare a statement of what the witness told him he could testify, and his statement shall be taken as the deposition of the witness.

Gen. Isham gave an extended detail of the facts connected with the suits against Ruiz and Montez in New York, and suggested that if the case was postponed he might wish to introduce Ruiz as a witness.

Mr. Staples—Who is Ruiz—who proposes to examine him? Ruiz is a party—can he be sworn?

Gen. Isham—Yes, he can.

Mr. Staples—After what has passed, I ought not to be surprised at any thing. This person might have been discharged on bail—persons offered any they needed. They have agents in Boston, N. York and New London.

Gen. Isham—New London is not Bandakora.—We have no slaves there.

Mr. Staples—I do not know what that has to do with the question, any more than their whale ships. I hope there is no person there engaged in the slave trade—I trust there are none except lawyers. He says he wishes to introduce a party as a witness.

Gen. Isham—I do not—I am not about to do it.

Mr. Staples—What then do you intend—what did you make your long speech for?

Gen. Isham—Sit down, and I will tell you. I am

usually estimated at about 30 miles.

The slaves are of all ages and conditions—about one half are children. They are more profitable—never heard of the Mandi country until I came to New Haven—I was two years and seven months on the coast—I left Gallinas on the first of March and the coast on the 13th of July—the Vái nation extends about 100 miles cross wise—the slave factory in question is on an inlet in Gallinas, called Bandakora, which means the cotton tree, from the fact that a large cotton tree stands there, which is used as an observatory.

I have never heard of the rivers, named by the Africans—we do not commonly use the native names of rivers or places—the Portuguese, who were the first discoverers, have given names to all the most important.

I know of no law which prohibits the slave trade there, nor did I inquire as to the native laws. The law of usage sanctions the slave trade. It is the universal business of the country and by far the most profitable. There is a sort of by-play in camwood and ivory—

Staples—*By play*, what do you mean by that?

Witness—I mean that those who are too poor to purchase slaves, traffic in camwood and ivory.—That is what I call by-play.

Every person who can raise the means, is engaged in it—some are so poor that they confine their traffic to camwood, ivory and other similar articles.

Gallinas is visited by American, Russian and Portuguese vessels. The American flag is a complete shelter; no man of war dares to capture an American vessel. One Russian vessel was captured, sent to Sierra Leone and afterwards to England—it was restored on the application of the Russian Government, with heavy damages.

The Vái country is a part of the Mandingo country, in the widest sense of the latter term. The Vái language is nearly identical with the Mandingo. All negroes are ambitious to claim the name of Man-

and New London.

Gen. Isham—New London is not Bandakora.—We have no slaves there.

Mr. Staples—I do not know what that has to do with the question, any more than their whale ships. I hope there is no person there engaged in the slave trade—I trust there are none except lawyers. He says he wishes to introduce a party as a witness.

Gen. Isham—I do not—I am not about to do it.

Mr. Staples—What then do you intend—what did you make your long speech for?

Gen. Isham—Sit down, and I will tell you—I will explain. The gentlemen is exceedingly obtuse on this point, but sharp enough on others. I wish the case ended. He deals in drumming up matters, and talks of certain things. I am not accustomed to deal in such matters. I have a right to ask the Court that I may examine Ruiz as a witness, if the case should be continued.

Mr. Baldwin agreed that if the Court should be of opinion that Lieut. Gedney had no claim, the deposition of Pratt—excluded for want of notice to him—would be admissible as against Ruiz and Montez, who in fact were represented by the District Attorney, who appeared for the U. States and the Spanish government, on behalf of the rightful owner. The Court admitted. It stated that the deponent was well acquainted with the African coast.—Knows the Mendi language and also the Bandi.—Knew Pedro Blanco at Lomboco. He is sure, from the language, manners and appearance of these Africans, that they were recently brought from Africa.

Court adjourned until 9 A. M. It was agreed that the District Attorney should prepare the statement of the testimony of the absent witness, which should be received as his testimony, and the testimony should thereupon be closed.

Friday forenoon.

The testimony was concluded by the introduction by the District Attorney of the testimony of Mons. Viza, the Spanish Consul.

Lewis Tappan
Amistad

New York, Oct. 4/39 - P.M.

Dear Sir,

We sent a letter by this morning's
Boat, ^{directed to & Townsend} but owing to some accident the boat has
returned. We wrote to request that affidavits
might be taken, from two or three of the Africans,
with a view to arrest Minter and ^{who are in the city} Kinn; that
Covey might remain at New Haven longer, &c.
As Mr. Staples expects to go in this afternoon
Boat he and Mr. Baldwin will confer on
the subject & do what may be necessary. I
hope they will forward the affidavits so that
these men may be arrested on Monday.

Capt. Fitzgerald, of the brig Burrard,
called on me today, and consents to have both
Covey and Pratt remain for several days
longer. In fact he would not be dispo-
sed to have one of them remain here for
months if necessary. He will probably be
subpoened as a witness and he sent to be
convened against Minter & Kinn.

M. & R. have published their
"Narrative" in the Express of today. It is a
long account. We ought, I think, to
have the narrative of the Captives pub-

looked as soon as possible. If you concurs
will you see that it is faithfully prepared, &
forwarded to us for publication? In the
Commonwealth Advertiser of to day, you will see
that such a document is expected. It will
do much good. Please write to us on this subject.

I have no confidence in the veracity
of the standards. It contradicts itself.
How could they have carried on such
conversations with the Africans?

Pres. Wayland has sent a donation
of \$10 with a good letter. He appears
to feel a deep interest on behalf of the Af-
ricans.

Many intelligent men, in various
parts of the country, express much surprise
at the decision of Judge Thompson.

In a late Boston Courier & a
keen article, worthy of general

If vouched by you, by Sedgwick & Townsend
the better.

He ought to make the most of his
Providential occurrence. The simple truth,
wisely pursued, must produce a lasting
effect. I have long thought that the heart
of the nation would not be effectually touched
except through the power of sympathy - either
for martyred abolitionists ^{or} murdered slaves.
but did not anticipate such a mysterious
Providence as has occurred. It is cal-
culated to produce discussion that will
bring up the whole subject matter of slave
as well as the slave trade.

The girls ought not to be in the jail
with the men. Will not the Marshall
permit them to live in some private
family? He can if he pleases.

Respy Study

Wm 17th

Glenn Tappan

Rev. L. Bacon

[1840 Jan 17]

Rev. Leonard Bacon & Co

New Haven

Dear Sir

X

The object of the present is

to obtain some information relative to the course
of Colonization as connected with the Colony of
Liberia.

At a meeting of the Anti Slavery
Society a few evenings since, it was stated as a reason
why the reports of the Committee should not be sent
to Liberia, to be sent them to their respective towns,
and that in two days they would all be in bridge
again, & that this information was obtained from

Dr Bacon, your brother, recently from the Colony.

Therefore, application would be made to the Genl
Government or rather the Executive, to have them
sent to Sierra Leone & from thence to the interior.

You will readily see the drift of such a statement.

I wish therefore to enquire whether such was the
statement from your brother? I should write to
him, but not knowing his address I leave this
to you. Your early reply will greatly oblige
me.

Very respectfully

Wm. M. S. P.

Henry Smith

& Edmund Smith

Ed. Smith Esq. will inform you the matter is.

Yrs.

The question I mean to propose is whether your
brother was told that the officers, friend &
Lieber & those to the contrary, would be captured within
two days after their arrival? -

Yrs.

Philadelphia October 26. 1840

My dear Sir

On receiving, last week, the anti-Slavery Reporter, containing your appeal in behalf of the capture of the Amietan, and the interesting letter of the Bro. Hale, I read them both to my school, and said to my scholars that I would receive with great pleasure any offerings they might present, and forward the amount to you. I have already received seven dollars, and shall doubtless receive some more. I shall add \$5 to the amount as my donation, & would add more were it not that the great & good cause of Freedom had made such large draughts upon me this year.

If you will write me a letter authorizing me to receive any money for this most excellent object, I will have the fact stated in one of our daily papers, and your appeal appended thereto. Or rather I should say, I will try to do this - for all our papers are as much slaves to ^{the} evil spirit of Slavery, as the

poor negro of the South is to his talk - master: You
may ask what has this subject to do with American
Slavery as it is? I answer, nothing, in ~~any~~ reality -
But there is so much pro-slavery feeling in this city -
so much trade is there with the South - so many families
connections with the South - so many fortunes made
out of Southern produce - so many living on the products
of slave-labour, that the moment you mention
the name of negro, or bring the black-man before their
vision, their consciences "start up alarmed"; the Demon
of Slavery seems to stalk before their frightened imaginations;
they see it flitting here and there; appearing & disappearing
at every turn, until at last in their frenzy they exclaim;
in the language, & something in the spirit of Macbeth
to the ghost of Banquo - "Hence, horrible shadow,
"Unseal mockery; hence!"

In the Name of Him who when on earth said "inasmuch
as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have
done it unto me", I thank you and your co-laborers
for what you have done and are doing for these

sons of Africa, so lately sunk in the lowest barbarism.
How infinitely will you be rewarded if even but one
of them should return to his native continent, (and)
become, there, a saviour of the crop.

With sincere esteem

Your friend & brother in the Gospel,
Chas. H. Cleveland

Winst. Nov 28 1840

Rev. J. Bacon

Dear Sir,

I enclosed, I send you twenty
+ two ⁵⁰ hundred dollars (\$22-21) being a voluntary offering
in my congregation. I am hoping (as you
the benefit of the "Prisoners of the Freedmen"
you are at liberty to appropriate the amount
for their education - or for their defence before
the M & S Courts - or divide it between the two. or
just as this best welfare demands -

With respect yours in the cause

P. L. Pomeroy

Cuba Allegany Co. N.Y. Dec. 9th '40

Sir

Above is a draft for \$15 payable to your order
for the use of the Amistad negroes. —

Is there no way in which they can appeal to
the Queen of England, as freemen, citizens of the
world, making application to the only government that
has the power & the will to prevent slavery, to protect
them in their rights.

O. P. D.

Reverend Leonard Bacon

New Haven Conn.

L 1841 Apr 15

New York, April 15th

Rev. Lemuel Bacon,

New Haven,

Dear Sir,

The committee instructed me to write to you to request that you will make an address at the meeting we propose to have, with reference to the Liberator's African, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Wednesday, April 15th. It is our intention to have 8 or 10 of the most intelligent of them present, to read, sing &c. - to have the Secretary state some interesting facts - to have one of the committee make some statements - and to have an address from you if you will. The object of this meeting is two fold - 1. to raise funds for the support and instruction of these Africans by the sale of tickets, and 2. to awaken an interest in the community with reference to their return to their native land, by opening, carrying the gospel in their hands & hearts.

With much respect

Yours truly,

Levi Sappan